The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THE LEGISLATURE WITHOUT A QUORUM—STATEMENT OF KELLOGG BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—AN ORGANIZATION TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT GRANT—THE FEELING AGAINST SHERIDAN—POSSIBLE ARREST OF WHITE LEAGUE LEADERS—THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE—ANTOINE AND BROWN REGARD IT AS A SCHEME TO SEND KELLOGG TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND LEAVE THEM OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The United States troops still occupy the State-house, with a guard at the principal entrance. In the Republican House to-day the roll-call showed forty-nine members, while fifty-six are necessary for a quorum. The Sergeant at Arms was dispatched for the absent members, but, fearing to go near the Conservative members, they were unable to procure a quorum and so adjourned. Gov. Kellogg claims that this was owing to the absence of several of his members, who were being examined before the Congressional subcommittee, and hence he expects to obtain a quorum to-morrow. This, however, is hailed by the Conservatives with great rejoicing. They regard it as an indication of the weakness of the Kellogg House, and that the members who are absent stayed away purposely.

The Republican Senate has a full quorum, and it is in working order daily, but no Conservatives have yet appeared in that body.

KELLOGG BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

Gov. Kellogg, who has not left the State-house since the 4th inst., was to-day examined at length before the Congressional committee relative to the White League and the shipment of arms by Republicans to the country. He stated, in substance, that the White League was an organization formed to overthrow the Government, and that no arms had ever been shipped to the country. He asserted that he had been credibly informed and believed that an association had been formed, some members of which were now in Baltimore, whose purpose it was to assassinate President Grant. He also stated that no persons were nominated on the Conservative ticket last Fall unless they were members of the White League. Gen. Gibson, the Conservative member elect to Congress, returned by the Returning Board, rose and positively denied the same, stating that he was not, and had never been, a member of the league.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

The Conservative members, since their retirement from the House, have met daily in caucus, all the Senators meeting with them. A special committee is engaged in preparing a memorial to the President, Congress, and the people; containing a clear statement of their case, including the legal points. In this caucus there are now fifty-two members returned by the Returning Board, and nine Senators, also returned by the board, the Conservative contestants meeting with them.

SHERIDAN AND THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Great indignation still prevails in consequence of Gen. Sheridan's telegram, of the 4th inst., to the Secretary of War, protests having been offered by the clergy, banks, underwriters, and merchants generally. It was rumored through the city to-night that orders for the arrest of the leaders of the White League had been issued, but this Gen. Sheridan denies. In case of such arrests, the White League have been counseled to remain perfectly quiet. If arrested they will apply to courts for writs of habeas corpus, having been so advised by Senators Bayard and Thurman by telegraph from Washington.

SUITS AGAINST THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Civil suits, claiming $100,000 damages in each case, have been entered in the United States Circuit Court, for trespass, against Gens. Sheridan, Emory, and De Trobriand by three of the members ejected from the House of Representatives, on Monday, by the United States troops. The process is in the hands of Marshal Packard, but no return has yet been made.

WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF WHITE LEAGUERS.

Marshal Packard was in consultation with Gen. Sheridan to-day, and it is believed that warrants will be issued against the White League under the Enforcement act, and the military be called upon to execute them.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH FEARED.

Major Merrill, in North Louisiana, telegraphs Gen. Sheridan that he apprehends trouble in that section, in connection with the seating of the Republican office-holders; but private dispatches state that a proclamation has been issued calling upon the people of the Red River country not to resist the law or the military.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WILTZ.

Speaker Wiltz, of the Conservatives, in an interview with your correspondent, stated that his members met in caucus twice a day, and that entire unanimity prevails relative to their not going back; that they positively refuse to entertain any offer for a compromise unless submitted in writing. He believed, however, from advances made from the Kellogg side, that they hoped to get some of his members to act with them, in order not only to give them a quorum, but to give some color of legality to their proceedings. Kellogg claims that fifty-four is a quorum of the House; but this is denied by the Conservatives, who allege, under the ruling of the Returning Board, that fifty-six is necessary. One hundred and six members were returned, and the claims of five members from three parishes left for the Legislature to pass upon. The Republicans have never had more than fifty-two present, only fifty-four having been returned, and two of these have not yet arrived, one is alleged to have been kidnapped by the Conservatives, and another (Bond, of Jackson Parish,) declining to serve.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

A formal offer to settle by arbitration the election of 1872 on the part of the McEnery ticket, claiming to have been elected, was made to-day to the subcommittee of Congress in answer to an open letter of Kellogg, laid before that committee a few days since, in which he states he is willing to abide by their decision as to who was then elected. The compromise proposal creates considerable comment. It is stated that the reason Kellogg has not yet officially accepted the offer is owing to the difficulty experienced in getting other members of his ticket to accede to it. He claims, however, that they must accede, when he will telegraph his agreement to the subcommittee in Washington. Mr. Antoine, his Lieutenant Governor, and W. G. Brown, his State Superintendent of Education, both colored, stated to your correspondent that in their opinion it is a ruse of Kellogg to secure his election to the United States Senate in place of Pinchback. They say that if Kellogg can secure his own return by the committee as Governor, with Penn, Conservative, as Lieutenant Governor, it will be with the understanding that he shall go to the Senate, and that Penn may become Governor. They both claim that if Kellogg was elected they were, and they will refuse to agree to any adjudication by which Kellogg can be advanced and they left out in the cold.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

The Congressional committee closed its labors to-day, and have left for Washington. They will take some additional testimony at that point.

The city is perfectly quiet.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A QUORUM IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRATS REPENTING THEIR PRECIPITATE WITHDRAWAL — ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES PROBABLE — THE WHITE LEAGUE AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES — SHERIDAN INSISTS THERE SHALL BE PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—It can be said that peace and quietness prevail, and bloodshed for political causes is not to be feared. The Legislature was in session to-day with a quorum conducting routine business, and without interruption. A much better feeling exists with call parties. The Democrats express the opinion that they made a mistake, a fatal one, in withdrawing from the Legislature, and it is known that several of them are anxious to take their seats again. Compromises are talked of. The leading members of the White League organization have made overtures looking to their surrender to the civil authorities to escape the anticipated punishment by military court.

Gen. Sheridan expresses himself as satisfied with results so far, but will not relax until the arms of all secret organizations are surrendered and peace forever is guaranteed. The idea still prevails that a military government, however, will yet be established.

It is known that Gov. Kellogg has prepared a proclamation for declaring the seats of absent members of the Legislature vacant, and to order a new election to fill the vacancies. This may be forestalled within a day or two by the voluntary return of the members.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Congressional Committee adjourned to-day. The testimony before it elicited much comment. The testimony of J. H. Oglesby, President of the Chamber of Commerce, that business affairs here were in good condition, has caused him to be publicly condemned by a resolution of the Chamber. Bishop Wilmer testified Saturday that there was no security in this State for life or property. Yesterday he signed a protest against Gen. Sheridan's dispatch to the Secretary of War, which was of the same tenor. The protest reads that the General's dispatch is libelous and without foundation. The Bishop is thus placed in opposite positions on the record. Gov. Kellogg's evidence to-day recalled the plot formed for the assassination of President Grant in September last.

SHERIDAN MUST HAVE PEACE.

Gen. Sheridan has received many strange letters, threatening him with assassination, but these alarm the White League more than they do him. Naturally his plan is to make an example of a few for the good of all. He said to-night "there will be no more trouble here. I am kindly disposed to this people, and they will see that I am, but I must have peace and protection for all."

On Monday Mr. Wiltz, the Democratic leader and would-be Speaker of the House, was the first to call upon the military authorities for assistance to clear the lobby and keep in Republican members. He has been severely censured for this by his followers, and it puts a different aspect on the case.

TEMPER OF REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.

OPINION TAKING A DIRECTION TOWARD SOME PRACTICAL MEASURE OF RELIEF—THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY—IMBECILITY OF THE KELLOGG ADMINISTRATION AMONG THE CHIEF—THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. WEST AND GORDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The discussion of the situation in Louisiana continues, publicly and privately, and opinion is rapidly forming and taking direction toward some practical measure to secure a better condition of affairs. There is a somewhat unusual hesitancy among members of Congress in forming judgment upon what has actually occurred at New-Orleans within the last two or three days, and nearly everybody is of the opinion that there is yet much to be learned concerning the facts upon which alone an opinion could be justly based. But there is no doubt of the gravity of the situation and of the necessity of something being done to put an end to the disorders in Louisiana. If the Kellogg Government had any strength of its own—if it had any courage, even, to use the powers that it possesses in its own defense, or to gain the respect of the Conservatives in Louisiana or of the country, there would be a stronger disposition to sustain the efforts of the Administration in keeping that Government in power. The prospect of continuing through two years more the scenes that have been enacted in that State for the past few months is revolting to the best Republicans in Congress, and they are willing to unite upon any scheme sanctioned by the Constitution which promises to relieve the Republican Party of the incubus of the Kellogg Government, and at the same time secure the observance of law in the State. The project of ordering a new election under the provisions, substantially, of the Carpenter bill is meeting with more favor than ever before, and such men as Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, and Mr. Dawes are almost, if not quite inclined to vote for a new election. There is another class of Republicans who would prefer to indorse the Kellogg Government, and sanction by law of Congress the continued use of the army by the President to maintain Kellogg in his office and to punish and subdue the White League organization opposing him. Their views are somewhat influenced by pride and a feeling that it would be yielding too much to demands that are regarded as illegal and impertinent to turn out the Kellogg Government for no purpose except to have a new election. There is little disposition to condemn the President's use of the army in Louisiana, or to criticise the methods which have been employed. Under existing laws the duty of the Government to use its entire military power to prevent bloodshed, and to protect the State Government from usurpation is generally recognized. There is no tolerance or excuse found here for the White League organization, which no one here doubts has an existence. The ordering of a new election is an extreme measure that moderate Republicans will reluctantly support, and which they would not sustain except as a choice of two evils. Many would prefer to place the State under military law, but it would be a more violent measure than a new election, and the people of the State have not resisted United States authority, and thus given the occasion in law for establishing military control.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

The Southern Republican members of Congress met in caucus to-night to determine upon a line of policy. The meeting was thinly attended. It is understood that they will demand of the Republican majority in Congress the recognition of Kellogg in Louisiana, and the acknowledgment of Brooks as the legal Governor of Arkansas. They will also insist that the present condition and treatment of affairs in the South shall be regarded by the Republicans as a leading political question, to be treated like civil rights as a question of party policy. Much discussion ensued on the proposition to have appropriations made for the War Department and Department of Justice for the two ensuing fiscal years, but no conclusion was reached on this subject. The members express themselves as greatly encouraged with the recent action of the Federal authorities at New-Orleans.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

In the Senate to-day discussion was continued on Mr. Thurman's resolution asking for information concerning Federal interference at New-Orleans. The attendance in the galleries was larger than yesterday, and hundreds of people could not get into the chamber. The debate was opened by Senator West, who made a carefully-prepared statement of the troubles of the 4th inst. at New-Orleans. He claimed that there was urgent necessity for the presence of the army in Louisiana, and the President did but a plain duty in taking steps to preserve the public peace. He quoted the rules of the House and the statute law of Louisiana to prove that the proceedings of the Wiltz faction were without authority or precedence, and then read newspaper dispatches to show that Gen. De Trobriand was first called into the State-house by the Democrats. After answering Thurman's argument that Kellogg was not elected Governor, Mr. West proceeded to describe the condition of affairs in Louisiana as he had witnessed and felt them. The prostrated and impoverished condition of the South was not attributable to political causes. These had something to do with it. But the main cause was the hatred and persecution of all men whose skins were black and the ostracism of white men who refused to act with the White League. Men were forced to join this league by a system of social and business persecution which few were able to resist. The determination of these people is to utterly obliterate every vestige of Republicanism, to utterly ignore every Constitutional amendment, and to set at defiance every fundamental authority. If Congress does not effectually stop this now, it will come up here and give such trouble in counting the next electoral vote as may precipitate disaster. Senator Gordon, from the Southern point of view, made an eloquent defense of the Southern people from the charge of being assassins and murderers. He did not believe the sentiments uttered yesterday by Republican Senators were the sentiments of the Northern people. He denied that crime existed to the extent and degree charged against the South. He could not understand how such a reign of terror could be successfully carried out when all the appointments of the local and State Governments were in the hands of the Repuolicans, and when even the army and navy were at their back. Where honest men are in control in the South, life and liberty are as safe as in other States. No people have ever been so much misrepresented and maligned as the Southern people.

A SHARP PERSONAL CONTROVERSY.

A sharp running debate arose between Mr. Gordon and Mr. Edmunds, which sprang out of a reference to the speech of the latter yesterday, which Mr. Edmunds complained Mr. Gordon had not quoted correctly. The excitement in the Chamber became intense, as, for almost the first time since the Ex-Confederates were admitted to the Senate, the subject of the rebellion and some of the persons connected with it, as Davis and Toombs, were introduced into the discussion. The display of bad temper was only apparent for a brief time, though some very severe things were said upon both sides.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND THE "BANDITTI."

HIS COURSE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1875.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans:

The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.

(Signed.) WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as Gen. Sheridan suggests in his telegram to Secretary Belknap yesterday.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION INDULGED IN—DISPATCH FROM SHERIDAN TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following telegram has been sent by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

(Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General, Commanding.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY BELKNAP TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-night:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans, La.:

I telegraphed you hastily to-day answering your dispatch. You seem to fear we will be mislead by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

(Signed.) WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS ON SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES—THE BISHOPS AND OTHER CLERGY OF NEW-ORLEANS ON SHERIDAN'S ASSERTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, the following report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification the published insane dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Honorable Secretary of War, under date of the 4th inst.; that we esteem it a wanton, gross, and unjustifiable wrong and libel on the fair fame of every person in our State and city. This board has been established for purely commercial purposes; no political question has ever been discussed or proposed; but, in view of this criminal outrage on the best interests of our city by a stranger in temporary power, it not only warrants but demands from us an expression of our unqualified denial of those vile aspersions upon our citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and as such we are law-loving and law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them, for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Knights Templar from every State in the Union who recently visited our city; that we cannot but express our surprise that any one occupying the position of Gen. Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of his alleged important facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have during the short time he has been in the South, and the only excuse we find for such utterances is the suggestion that comes to us this morning from New-York that this dispatch was written in Washington and sent to Gen. Sheridan before he left his Northern command; that we earnestly appeal to our Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice to afford us that protection from this present violence, and from any wrong and outrage which may follow, which as fellow-citizens of this great country we have a right to demand; that we cordially indorse the manly and patriotic expressions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

(Signed,) THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

A CARD FROM PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY.

To the American People:

Whereas, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th instant, has addressed a communication to Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority, and approving of murders and crimes; and whereas, he has given to that communication full publicity; we, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

(Signed,)
N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop of New-Orleans.
J. P. B. WILMER, Bishop of Louisiana.
JAMES K. GUTHEIM, Pastor Temple of Sinai.
J. C. KEENER, Bishop M. E. C. South.
C. DOLL, Rector St. Joseph's Church, and many others.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.

MR. MARR APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA TO BE PATIENT.

To the People of Louisiana:

In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow-citizens to avoid by all means the traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us. Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our hopes, a riveting of our chains. A little more of heroism, patience, and forbearance, which have already crowned you with imperishable honor and aroused the sympathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation and misrule to which you are now subjected will have ceased, and you will be once more a free, a prosperous, and a happy people.

(Signed,) R. H. MARR,
Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

THE REPORTED DEMAND OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS FOR SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It has been reported that a large committee from the Senate Republican caucus waited on the President late last night and urged him to recall Gen. Sheridan from New-Orleans. The only foundation for the rumor is the President last night gave a State dinner, and the retiring guests were supposed to be such Senate Committee. No Senators or Representatives have made a request of that character to the President. Without discussing the merits of the question regarding affairs in New-Orleans, many Northern Republicans privately express regret that there seems to be any necessity for the interference of the military in legislative concerns. Southern members, however, with but few exceptions, find no fault with these proceedings. The Republicans to-night were canvassing the question with a view to securing harmonious action among themselves.

OPPOSITION IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.

DISPATCH FROM MAJOR MERRILL—OFFICERS OF CADDO PARISH CERTIFIED BY THE RETURNING BOARD AFRAID TO ENTER UPON THEIR DUTIES—NEGROES STILL HARASSED AND ROBBED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following report was received yesterday from Major Merrill by the Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf, and by him transmitted to Gen. Sheridan:

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER RED RIVER, SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 30.

To the Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Referring to your telegram of Dec. 18, directing me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress violence and to let it be understood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that in view of these instructions I have been at some pains to investigate the probabilities of violence here, and the following are the facts, as nearly as I can ascertain:

The State Returning Board have officially announced that the candidates for office in this parish, on what is known as the Radical ticket, are duly and lawfully elected. The leaders of the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and that the persons there declared elected shall not take or hold the offices. This determination appears to be well settled, and is so generally expressed and approved by a large majority of the whites, that I have no doubt it is more than an idle threat. This expression in many instances is accompanied by threats of violence and even of death to the officers if they attempt to take the offices, and I cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repetition of what was at all times the open talk of the leaders before the election. Three of the officers referred to are members of the lower house of the Legislature, and all three are now in New-Orleans. The others are Parish Judge Creaswell, Sheriff Heffner, and several minor officers, the Police Jury, Justices of the Peace, and Constables. There is on the part of most of them such apprehension of danger in assuming their duties that except the Parish Judge I do not think any of them will attempt or could be induced to take his office. The Parish Judge is a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell whether he will attempt to take his office or not; I have not seen him recently, and have no definite information of his purpose. As long as any or all of these officers choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their office I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the matter. My instructions cover the following points, and will be carried out: That I recognize as legal State officials only such persons as are recognized as such by the recognized Executive or judicial officers of the State; that in the legal exercise of their duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occurs it shall be my duty to suppress it; and that my advice to all persons is that if any question of right exists for any person to hold office, such person shall be taken before the proper legal tribunals.

The leading Radicals have left. The usual worrying and harassing of negroes go on without intermission; but, lately, no acts of violence have come to my notice. Such acts are now confined to plundering with or without some show of legal forms, and driving them from their homes to seek places to live elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF MR. VIGERS, CLERK OF THE FORMER HOUSE, AS TO THE ROLL-CALL AND THE VOTES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Congressional Committee next examined William Vigers, who said I was Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was present at the organization of the House on Monday last. One hundred and two members answered to their names at the second organization. I cannot give the names of fifty-four members that answered to their names. I only kept a tally sheet. Mr. Albert McGinnis was one of the Conservatives, and there was another. I was ordered to call the roll. Mr. Wiltz objected, and Gen. Campbell called upon Gen. De Trobriand to protect me in calling the roll. Fifty-three Republicans answered to the roll, and two Democrats, which made a quorum. I was so confused by the crowd that I could not keep a tally as it ought to have been kept. Some more members were sworn in after that, and fifty-four votes were cast. Of these, three members had been sworn in since the previous roll-call; all the Republicans voted except Cousin at the roll-call of the second organization. After the first calling of the roll Mr. Bellew made a motion. Mr. Wiltz took the stand and took possession of the gavel, and called the House to order.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the committee adjourned to the State-house to take Gov. Kellogg's testimony with regard to the White League.

GOV. KELLOGG ON THE WHITE LEAGUE.

In answer to Mr. Phelps, Gov. Kellogg said the White League, as a distinctive organization, was organized about April or May last in the Teche Parishes, notably in St. Martin and St. Mary Parishes. When he was at Washington, in June last, everything was quiet. The United States troops were recalled shortly after, but everything still remained quiet. The Metropolitan Police at that time were a well-organized and disciplined force. He believed the thousands of visitors who came to the city during Mardi Gras would testify no city, not even Paris, was at that time so well policed as New-Orleans. About July the *Picayune* commenced publishing articles about the organization of a Black League, and stated that large quantities of arms had been shipped to the country parishes.

Gov. Kellogg submitted an official report of the Adjutant General, showing that only about 130 arms had been sent into the country. Of these 50 were designed to arm a company of white cavalry in Catahoula Parish, and forty of them were burned up in the court-house where they were stored. The balance were mainly old muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, and many of them were simply loaned to the cadets of the Baton Rouge University. He absolutely denied that there was any Black League, and asserted that the leaders of the White League were well aware of that fact, though many of the rank and file undoubtedly believed it. (Mr. Phelps here left the committee to return to Washington.) Gov. Kellogg, continuing his testimony, narrated a surprising incident. He said he had been brought to his knowledge in such a manner that he was bound to pay some regard to it, of a plot to assassinate the President, the conspirators in which were to rendezvous at Baltimore.

He exonerated the White League from any connection with this plan, which he believed was confined to a few visionaries, and he gave the committee the name and address of his informant. In connection with the Returning Board he denied emphatically again that he had any caucus or consultation with them, and said they were alone responsible for their decision; in fact he thought the powers conferred upon the board were excessive, and he would not approve them, but the law was the one approved by Warmoth in the interests of the Fusionists before he came into office. He submitted to the committee a number of documents to prove the alleged fraudulent naturalization and registration in New-Orleans, and at the close of his testimony handed in the following protest, which he said he had received, signed by fifty-two of the members declared elected to the Legislature, before he called on the troops to clear the hall of unauthorized persons:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, Governor:

SIR: The undersigned, members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the hall of the House in the State-house, at 12 o'clock this day, and answered to the call made by the clerk. Immediately after the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House, contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members-elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize. We therefore invite your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee at Jefferson City, to-day, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the subversion of the right of the people of Louisiana to regulate their own affairs, the interference of the General Government with a military force to compel submission to a positive wrong, we view the worst feature of radicalism and the clearest proof of its enmity to republican institutions.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid themselves of their plunderers, and we denounce the conduct of the President as befitting only a despot, and not the Executive of a free people.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Legislature, at the earliest moment, by a resolution to be presented to Congress, to demand that the wrongs shall cease.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—In the House to-day, a resolution was tabled declaring the interference of the military forces, under command of United States officers, with the Assembly of Louisiana, was uncalled for, and a high-handed outrage, and an assault upon the reserved rights of States, and calling on President Grant to use his influence and power to stay this unnecessary interference, and avoid bloodshed, at least until it shall appear the State is powerless to govern itself.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE ON THE SAME.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—In the Senate to-day, a joint resolution was introduced, denouncing the action of President Grant in interfering with the Louisiana Legislature.

Senator Quarles offered the following:

Whereas, For the first time in the history of our Federal Government, an officer of the army, by the use of an armed force, has dispersed the Legislature of one of the States of the Union, regularly organized under the forms of law and the Constitution of said State; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed to consider and report to their respective Houses what action an emergency so grave demands.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

[*For Congressional Proceedings See Sixth Page.*]

INDIANA.

CONTEST FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Both branches of the Indiana Legislature convenes at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All the parties held caucuses to-night, but adjourned until to-morrow morning without making any nominations for the offices of either House, except Hon. David Turpie, by the Democrats, for Speaker of the House. The Independents claim the balance of the power in both branches, and will have twenty votes on a joint ballot.

From the Independent stand-point the following will be the complexion of the Legislature: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 23, and Independents, 3. In the House—Republicans, 35; Democrats, 48, and Independents, 17; but the Democrats claim that in the organization of the House they will control 57 votes.

The Senate and House held a Republican caucus and appointed committees to confer with the Independents for the distribution of offices.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator will be held on Friday night next.

The contest between the prominent candidates, Hon. J. E. Macdonald and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, continues bitter. The result is doubtful. The indications are that neither can be elected without the aid of independent votes, and it is not improbable that a compromise may be made between the Republicans and Independents, in which case one from the latter party will be chosen. The Independents named in connection with the Senatorship are Hon. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, and Hon. Harvey D. Scott, of Terre Haute. The latter is now State Senator, elected two years ago by the Republicans.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE ENTIRE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 7—6 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch announces that the entire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation.

ALABAMA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TAKING TESTIMONY — CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 6.—Messrs. Coburn, Cannon, and Luttrell, of the Congressional committee, returned from Mobile this morning. They were in session till 4 o'clock, when they left for Eufaula. They examined to-day a number of white and colored Republicans, but as the sessions were held with closed doors it is impossible to tell what the testimony was. Some Democrats were examined, among them Gov. Houston and Ex-Gov. Watts. They testified to no intimidation anywhere in the State, of Republicans, but that negroes were intimidated who belonged to the Democratic Party.

Messrs. Albright and Buckner went to Livingston to look into matters in Hay's district. The committee will probably reach Washington by the 12th inst. The testimony is voluminous and contradictory. The majority of the committee would not allow testimony as to the character of witnesses.

DEEP COAL MINING.

THE EXPERIMENTS AT POTTSVILLE — THE PRODUCTION OF THE MAMMOTH VEIN—THE PLAN OF WORKING THE MINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874.

The deep mining experiment at the Norwegian shafts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, of which I wrote you some months ago, has proved a success, and the people of this region are just beginning to realize its importance. It has tapped a body of coal, the existence of which was seriously doubted. For some years the opinion has been gaining ground among mining authorities that our deep-lying anthracite beds would be found so crushed and broken by the enormous weight above them that their coal would have no commercial value, and, singularly enough, the few partial tests that have been made seemed to confirm this theory. The most important of these was that of E. W. McGinnes, at his shaft, about a mile east of the Reading Company's. He drilled downward 600 feet, and found what he believed to be the Mammoth vein, its coal crushed and utterly unfit for working, and the result of his experiment threw a doubt on all deep mining operations, which has continued until now. The new shafts demonstrate that he stopped far soft of the Mammoth, mistaking for it one of the Orchard veins, and that unfortunately happened to be short just where he struck it, for both show excellent coal in the new shafts.

As I wrote you, it was expected that these shafts would be fifteen hundred feet deep, and the developments, as they progressed, favored this hypothesis until the east or leading shaft was about eleven hundred feet in depth. Then things began to look "twistical;" so much so that Gen. Pleasants, the Company's Chief Engineer, stopped the sinking at the depth of 1,128 feet and put down a test-hole with the diamond drill 849 feet further. He found all the coal he wanted in as good condition as could be desired, but by no means arranged as he expected to find it. The Big Tracy vein was 167 feet below its theoretical position and 250 feet below the Big Orchard was another vein, which, judging from "earmarks," quite incomprehensible to you and me but easily recognized by the practiced mining engineer, must be the Big Orchard too; while half way between was a third which also claimed to be the "Big Orchard." There was only one hypothesis which could account for this puzzling arrangement of the vein. It must fold twice in that 250 feet, twisting itself into the form of a reversed S, and so meeting the auger three times. At 1,558 feet from the surface was found the Primrose vein, 14 feet thick, and 1,909 feet down the drill struck the Seven-Foot vein, the upper member of the long-looked-for Mammoth vein. The Seven Foot, notwithstanding its precise name, was found to be 13½ feet thick; then came, in order, 7 feet of slate, 3½ feet of coal, 4 feet of slate, 2 feet of coal, 16 feet of slate, 6 inches of black-band iron ore, 21 feet of coal, and then the drill stopped in a bed of slate, under which there is probably still another member of the Mammoth. The coal was found excellent in quality and, as will be noticed, abundant in quantity. It is matter of regret that the boring was not continued into the bed-rock of the Mammoth, but the difficulty of handling the light inch-and-three-quarter rods was so great that at 850 feet it became practically insuperable, and the work was forced to stop. The problem is solved, however. We know what we have to depend on for the next century or so, in the way of anthracite coal, and the further proving of the Mammoth, as well as its underlying beds, the Skidmore, the Buck Mountain, and the Lykens Valley, is merely a question of time and expediency.

Now let us see what the country has gained by this discovery. When I say that on the north or upper side of the shafts alone the company has, in the thick veins mentioned, as well as on numerous smaller ones, a "breast" of over half a mile, and a "run" east and west as far as it chooses to go, a miner will understand that it has opened an enormous quantity of coal; while to those who do not understand these technical terms I would explain that the best estimate places the amount at 50,000,000 tons, or nearly one hundred years' production for the twin collieries. But this is the light side of the find. South of the shafts a succession of tunnels from vein to vein will "win" every vein between the shafts and Sharp Mountain, the southern border of the coal field, a mile or more away, while a slope from the bottom will reach the deepest synclinal axis of the whole region, which is estimated to be immediately under the town of Pottsville and at least 3,000 feet deep. This is a magnificent scheme, but it is perfectly feasible. Given the coal and the way to reach it, all the rest is simple enough.

Gen. Pleasants has made a change in the plan of working the mine from that described in my former letter. Instead of sinking his shafts to the Mammoth vein, which is now known to be nearly 2,000 feet deep, he will sink them only to the Primrose, 1,558 feet, and from this point tunnel across the measures from the east shaft to reach the Mammoth, and from the west one to cut the overlying red ash veins. He will thus make one shaft a red ash colliery and the other a white ash, while the Primrose itself, being a pink ash, will class with either, as required. The tunnel to the Mammoth will be about 525 feet long, and will develop that body of coal all the way to the foot of the Hickory shaft, 3,000 feet distant, measured on the slope of the vein, and to a distance laterally only limited by the feasibility of hauling forward the coal.

It is estimated that these collieries, though expensive at the start, will produce coal more economically than most of their rivals. The first cost of the plant—shafts, tunnels, breakers, and machinery—will be close to $1,000,000, but there will be comparatively little "dead work," and their proximity to the shipping point will save their coal at least twenty-five cents a ton lateral tolls for transportation. There need be no water pumped from these great depths—always one of the most expensive items in working a colliery—as none whatever is found there; the mine will be as dry as a barn, and the only water to be guarded against is that collected in some old mine, which might break through if the workings are pushed too near it. To guard against this a heavy wall of coal will be left in the vicinity of the dangerous place, and nobody will be permitted to mine it.

The enterprise will give a great impetus to the town of Pottsville, and will make it the great coal centre of the future.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

THIRD DAY OF THE TRIAL.

A CROWDED COURT-ROOM—THE WORK OF OBTAINING A JURY CONTINUED—EIGHT JURORS ACCEPTED, SUBJECT TO PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE.

The proceedings in the case of Tilton versus Beecher terminated Tuesday with the acceptance of three jurors, Louis H. Robinson, Griffin B. Halstead, and Steven Lewis, subject, however, by agreement, to peremptory challenge without cause on either side. The finding of three men in as many hours on Tuesday last, engendered some hope that yesterday, at the same rate of progression, the entire quota of jurymen might be impaneled, but such was not the case, only five more jurors having been found, one of whom it is quite probable will be set aside to-day.

At 10:45 Judge Neilson took his place, the court-room having been quite crowded as early as 10 o'clock, and a few minutes before 11 Mr. Tilton and his counsel entered the room, followed shortly afterward by Mr. Shearman, when the Judge asked the single representative of Mr. Beecher "whether the court should wait for Mr. Evarts?" On Mr. Shearman requesting a delay, the hubbub of voices, which had been stilled for a moment, recommenced. After waiting for the senior counsel for the defendant some ten minutes, Mr. Shearman stating that he was ready for the case, the court was opened with the examination of Mr. Mackey on his fitness to act as a juryman. As was stated yesterday, there naturally exists a doubt as to any one's not having read

stating that it was beyond the power of any human being not to have impressions, and that everybody must have them. Mr. Beach retorted somewhat sharply by intimating that the gentleman on the other side, though desirous of instituting a school of literature, now wanted to found one of mental development. Again Mr. Burrill was interrogated, Mr. Beach putting his question quite impressively, as follows: "Have you an impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher which would accompany you into the jury box if selected as a juror? And by what effort of mind or will do you think you could divest yourself of that impression?" The juror was at some difficulty to explain the exact mental process he would have to undergo. Counsel was, perhaps, irritated, and the juror was refractory. The selfsame question was reiterated by the leader for the plaintiff with somewhat startling effects. Unable to shake the juror, who seemed unwilling, or perhaps unable, to describe what effects evidence might have in dissipating a first impression, matters seemed at a dead-lock. Mr. Beach, recalling the questioning of Mr. Evarts in regard to Mr. Wilkeckel, asked Mr. Burrill whether he understood the word "condone," or if he knew what "literature" meant? The peculiarity of Mr. Beach's expression, and its sarcasm brought Mr. Evarts to his feet, who said very sharply, that he "understood it not as a joke—it was a duty, not a farce." For the first time in the case there was a manifest display of temper on both sides. In the meantime constant exceptions were being taken by the defense. Judge Neilson tried to throw oil on the troubled waters, and but partially succeeded. It being now 4:30 o'clock an adjournment until to-day at 11 o'clock was called, when what is an impression, or how it may be dissipated, may, as far as Mr. Burrill is concerned, be finally disposed of.

So far, then, eight jurors have been found, though one, Mr. Robinson, may be taken from the list to-day. It is worthy of mention that of the jurors, excepting Mr. Hill, all of them are perhaps fully fifty years of age, and again, of the jurors who have been put aside, the majority were young men, who had formed an opinion—a decided one, which seems to show that younger men, as it is natural to suppose, are more impressionable than those of maturer age. As was intimated yesterday, both sides seem to look with doubt, if not with suspicion, on jurors who affirm absolutely that they have neither read anything on the subject at issue nor conversed about it. As there are certainly four, if not five, more jurors wanted, it will probably take all of to-day before the complement is obtained. Among the general audience in the court were United States District Attorney Tenney, Ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, Corporation Counsel DeWitt, E. N. Tatt, F. H. Dana, N. D. Bentley, and Judge Henry A. Moore.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

A quarter of an hour beyond the regular time of opening the court having passed, and Mr. Evarts not having made his appearance, Mr. Shearman said: I suppose, your Honor, we had better consent to go on, though I expected Mr. Evarts, who took such an active part yesterday, would be here.

A WITNESS WHO KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THE CASE.

Mr. Andrew Mackey, who was sworn on the previous evening, was examined by Mr. Morris.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 515 Fulton street.

Q.—And your business? A.—Real estate and insurance broker.

Q.—Have you read anything concerning the controversy now on trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not read anything at all? A.—No, Sir; not more than the heading of the paper.

Q.—Where have you been during the last five or six months? A.—At the time I heard of this, or at the time that this took place, when it came out in the newspapers, I was absent in Morris County, N. J.

Q.—When did you return to the city? A.—I think it was in the middle of October.

Q.—Do you take any of the local papers here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What papers? A.—I take the *Union*, the *Argus*, and occasionally the *Eagle*.

Q.—Have you read anything in these papers concerning the case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard the matter discussed by others outside? A.—I have, Sir, frequently.

Q.—Have you taken any part in any conversation on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never have taken any part in any of these discussions? A.—No, Sir; not at all.

Q.—Never said anything about it to any person you know? A.—No, Sir; nothing further than to hear it discussed between different parties.

Q.—Now, from what you have heard said about the matter, Mr. Mackey, have you formed any impression as to the merits of the controversy? A.—Not the least, Sir; it would be a thing impossible for me to do.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any of the parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or the relatives of any of the parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you had any business with any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your business of insurance broker or real estate broker has not brought you into contact with them? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Do you attend church? A.—Occasionally, Sir, I do.

Q.—What denomination? A.—Well, different denominations.

Q.—No regular church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you spoken to any person upon the subject since you have been summoned here as a juror? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any one spoken to you upon the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Alderman Whitney? A.—No, Sir; I know there is such a man, but I am not acquainted with him.

Q.—No business relation? A.—No, Sir; none whatever.

HE HAS NO IMPRESSION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

Q.—Then I understand you to say that you have no impression one way or the other with reference to this case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And never expressed any? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Have you any feeling of bias or prejudice that would interfere with your rendering an impartial verdict upon the evidence? A.—No, Sir; not the least.

Q.—Any feeling of prejudice toward either party? A.—Not the least, Sir. I don't know anything more about the case than the child unborn.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill—What papers did you read when you were absent in Morris County, N. J.? A.—I usually used to get the *Herald* about once or twice a week.

Q.—What were you doing in Morris County? A.—I was out there for the benefit of my health.

Q.—And was there how long? A.—I was there about four or five weeks.

Q.—During what period of time were you there? A.—I went there in the latter part of September; along in September some time.

Q.—And returned when? A.—About the middle of October.

Q.—Who had charge of your business when you were away? A.—I left it in charge of my book-keeper.

Q.—You say you took the *Union* and the *Argus*, and sometimes read the *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you avoided reading anything about this controversy? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Carefully? A.—Yes, Sir. I would simply look at the headings of it, and that was all.

Q.—What did you get from the headings generally? A.—Nothing, but I just saw the report of it.

Q.—Just that it was in the newspapers? A.—Yes, Sir. My business was so that it would not allow me to sit down and read the whole article through.

Q.—Do you mean to say you have read absolutely nothing about it? A.—No, Sir; that I can say cheerfully.

Q.—Not even the editorials? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What have you done when people have talked to you about it?, A.—I have heard them arguing and debating the matter; nothing further.

Q.—You have debated the matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you when people talked about it? A.—I listened to the conversation.

Q.—It was a conversation wholly on one side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did the conversation continue? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—As near as you can recollect? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—How many such conversations have you had? A.—Frequently; every day I heard more or less.

Q.—Almost every day? A.—Almost every day I heard it debated between different parties.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Morris, one of the counsel? A.—I have known the gentleman for several years.

Q.—How long? A.—I have been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-seven years, and have known him fifteen or sixteen years.

Q.—Have you employed him as counsel? A.—No, Sir; I never did. He acted as counsel for my brother at one time, I believe, but he was never counsel for me.

NOT INTERESTED IN THE CONTROVERSY.

Q.—This was a subject in which you were interested—this controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew Mr. Tilton as a prominent man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know him as a prominent man? A.—No, Sir; I was once introduced to Mr. Tilton, but I really do not think I would know him if I saw him now.

Q.—But you heard a great deal about it? A.—Oh! yes, Sir. I have heard the matter talked about.

Q.—And also about Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew this was a very serious controversy? A.—I never expressed any opinion upon it.

Q.—You knew it was a very serious controversy, in which the public generally were having a great interest? A.—I never expressed an opinion.

Q.—Did you not know the fact? A.—I heard a great deal about it.

Q.—You heard as much talk about that as any other matter during the last Summer? A.—Well, that is a question I can't very well answer. I paid no attention whatever to the matter.

Q.—Not even these conversations of your friends? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not treat them respectfully when they were talking about it? A.—I just listened, and that was all. I did not pass any opinion.

Q.—Did they express any opinions about it to you? A.—No, Sir; not in my presence.

Q.—Mention some of the gentlemen whom you have talked to about it? A.—I have said before, my dear Sir, I have not talked about it to anybody.

Q.—Somebody talked to you about it? A.—It would be impossible to mention them all.

Q.—Mention some of them? A.—I could not begin to remember one.

Q.—You could not remember a single individual? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you talking to your book-keeper about it, or he to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Perhaps you will be good enough to mention why you have avoided this conversation on the subject so much? A.—For the very reason that I took no interest in the matter whatever, and my business called me to something else.

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF HIS BUSINESS.

Q.—Are you very much engrossed with your business? A.—Yes, Sir, I am indeed.

Q.—Are you doing a large business? A.—I am trying to do all I can.

Q.—Who do you do business for; name some of your customers? A.—I do business for Judge Pierrepont, of New-York; he is one of my men. I do business for Joseph M. Greenwood, of Brooklyn. I do business for Mr. A. B. Emory, of Fifth avenue, New-York, and I do business for more or less here in Brooklyn.

Q.—Name some more? A.—I do business for Mr. Thomas C. Clarke.

Q.—Who else? A.—Several others?

Q.—Name them. A.—I do business for a gentleman in Massachusetts.

Q.—Name him? A.—Capt. Joseph H. Nicholson.

Q.—Next one. A.—I do business—well, for the life of me, I cannot give them all without having my book here.

Q.—Who else besides those you have named? A.—I do more or less business for the different insurance firms, the Fireman's Trust, the Phœnix, and Continental.

Q.—With whom in the Phœnix Company? A.—With the President; Mr. Felsner—but he is only the Surveyor, I believe.

Q.—Who is President of that company that you do business with? A.—I transact all the business with the Secretary.

Q.—Who is the Secretary? A.—A. T. Wood.

Q.—Then, you don't do much with the Surveyor? A.—I do more or less with all of them, in fact.

Q.—With the President, too? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his name? A.—I think his name is Mr. Furnell. I never saw him but once or twice in my life. I think Mr. Furnell is the name.

Q.—What other officers of the company are you acquainted with? A.—Mr. Wood and Mr. Felsner. These are about the only officers of the company that I am acquainted with.

Q.—Well, take the next? A.—The Phœnix Insurance Company. I transacted business with—

Q.—Name the individual? A.—I don't know that I can; there are so many of them that I transact business with—

Q.—If they are so numerous you can name some of them? A.—I could not find them all out.

Q.—Can you remember any name? A.—I can recollect Mr. Dutcher, of the Continental, very well.

Q.—You can't recollect a single name of the Phœnix Insurance Company? A.—Upon my word I can't, Sir.

Q.—You were looking at some memoranda just now? A.—Yes, I thought I had one of the Phœnix bills in my pocket. I do business more or less with a great many.

Q.—Do you know the name of any officer of the company with whom you have done business? A.—I could not say, possibly.

Q.—How many years have you done business with them? A.—I have transacted business with the Phœnix Company for the past fourteen or fifteen years; they were former tenants of ours.

Q.—How many times have the officers of the company changed in that time? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—How many different individuals did you meet in transacting your business with the Phœnix Company? A.—At different times there would be different persons; different book-keepers.

Q.—Can you name any person who was President of the Phœnix Company that did business with you or you did business with him? A.—Stephen Crowell.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—That was—well, I would not be positive as to the date. I know he used to pay me his rent in checks.

Q.—How long ago was it that you collected rent from him? A.—I think it was in 1866. It was when the property was sold there. I would not be positive as to the date.

Mr. Beach—It seems to me that this cross-examination is degenerating into too much detail on collaterals. I can't see its relevancy in the question of this juror's business.

Mr. Hill—I will return to it presently; it seems to me necessary.

THE COURT DISPOSED TO ALLOW A GOOD DEAL OF LATITUDE.

Judge Neilson—I am disposed to allow the counsel a good deal of latitude.

Mr. Beach—I do not object to that, but there must be some limit to this kind of examination.

Mr. Hill—There is one question I will ask you. Have you done anything for the Phœnix Insurance Company, or with any of its officers, during the past year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon after your return from Morris County? A.—Well, the renewal had been sent to my office before I returned.

Q.—So that you did not see one of the officers in connection with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you do any business for Mr. Pierrepont during the last year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I generally see him four times a year—sometimes a dozen times a year.

Q.—To pay him rent? A.—I pay him rent and collect also.

Q.—Did you see him to pay rent during the last year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that all you did with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you do business for Mr. Greenwood last? A.—I settle with Mr. Greenwood every month; should have settled with him now if I was not here.

Q.—Simply pay him money you collect for him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you last do business with Mr. Emory? A.—I think it was about the 18th or 20th of last month that I drew a check for him for his estate in Brooklyn.

Q.—Simply you sent him a check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When before that? A.—Every month for the last five months.

Q.—Simply you gave him checks? A.—Yes, Sir, and sometimes gave it to him personally.

Q.—When with Mr. Clarke? A.—I think it is two months since I settled with Mr. Clarke.

Q.—Simply you send him checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—The real point of any such examination is to enable counsel to make inquiries about a juror who may be a stranger, and I therefore suggest to you whether it is necessary to go into minute details.

Mr. Hill—My object is to ascertain whether he was so much engrossed in his business that he could not take part in these discussions or form an opinion from the newspapers he read.

Q.—When did you do business with Mr. Nickerson? A.—That I could not express very well; I gave him a check—

Q.—Within the last year? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; within the last two months.

Q.—About the Continental Insurance Company, what did you do with it? A.—I have had more or less transactions with it.

Q.—Simply renewals, or taking policies of insurance? A.—Both.

Q.—What officer did you meet? A.—I generally transacted my business with Mr. Dutcher—Silas B., the Secretary of the company.

Q.—Did you meet any other officers of the company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do business with them? A.—Yes, Sir; and I saw Mr. Campbell there.

Q.—Within a year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else have you done business with during the last year? A.—That would be a thing utterly impossible for me to say, as I transact business with a great many people.

Q.—That is the best answer you can give to that question? A.—Yes, Sir; these were the principal ones.

ENTIRELY OCCUPIED WITH HIS OWN AFFAIRS.

Q.—Do you mean that you have been so entirely occupied with these business transactions that you have named that you have not had time to read the newspapers? A.—I do.

Q.—You were fully engrossed with this business you have named? A.—I generally look over the advertisements in the newspapers and the daily transactions, and so on; any long affair I never notice at all.

Q.—Do you ever read editorials in the newspapers? A.—Very seldom.

Q.—Do you ever read anything in the newspapers? A.—Oh! yes, Sir.

Q.—What interests you usually? A.—The advertisements are the principal thing—the real estate advertisements.

Q.—What else? A.—If I see a very interesting piece, a little short piece, I read it.

Q.—How do you know it is interesting before you read it? A.—I generally measure the length of it before I commence.

Q.—You judge of it by the length? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you read the telegraph reports? A.—Sometimes, Sir.

Q.—Generally read them? A.—Not generally; the gold market and real estate generally takes my attention.

Q.—Are you interested in the gold market personally? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About how much of the time during the day do you devote to this business you have named? A.—I do not suppose I stay in my office more than one or two hours during the whole day.

Q.—Is that the amount of time which you devote to your business? A.—No, Sir; I devote all my time to my business.

Q.—What else are you doing? A.—I am going around seeing business men.

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been married? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you attend any church or religious organization of any kind? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I go to church frequently.

Q.—Where? A.—Different places. I belong to no denomination whatever.

Q.—Where have you been to church? A.—Sometimes I go to one church and sometimes to another.

DR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH—WHEN DID THE FIRE TAKE PLACE?

Q.—That you said before; name some church. A.—I have been to Dr. Talmage's for one.

Q.—How much? Do you go to Dr. Talmage's generally? A.—Not exactly generally. I have a little interest in selling the property there. [Laughter.]

Q.—So you went to church there? A.—I have been there once. I was there the Sunday it was burned down. [Laughter.]

Q.—The fire began early in the morning? A.—I could not say what service it began, but I know I was glad to get out very quick. [Laughter.]

Q.—The fire began before service? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Did you go to the fire or the church? A.—I went to both. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, do not you know that you went to that church upon that occasion because you knew it was afire and you heard of the alarm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live at No. 515 Fulton street.

Q.—How many blocks is that from the church? A.—About four or five blocks.

Q.—Did you hear the alarm before you went to the church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you get inside the church? A.—Yes, Sir; I was in very nearly an hour.

Q.—Before the alarm of the fire? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who preached that morning? A.—Dr. Talmage himself.

Q.—You recollect that fact distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir—as near as I can recollect.

Q.—I want your recollection about it. Do you remember, with any accuracy, who was present that morning? A.—I could name half a dozen.

Q.—Name them. A.—I could name them, but the parties cannot be found now; I do not know where to place them at the present time.

Q.—You can only name persons who cannot be found? A.—I suppose they could be found, if I knew where to find them.

Q.—Did Mr. Morris attend divine service that morning? A.—That I could not answer.

Mr. Morris—I was not present that morning.

Q.—Was Mr. Pearsall? A.—That I could not answer.

Q.—How long had you been in the church before it took fire? A.—That I could not tell.

Q.—Was the church full of people? A.—Yes, Sir; crowded.

Q.—A general congregation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any business there that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Simply to go to church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that that church caught fire before 10 o'clock on Sunday morning? A.—No, Sir, I do not know.

Q.—Will you swear that it did not? A.—No, Sir, I would not.

Q.—Will you swear that you were there at all that morning? A.—I will, Sir.

Q.—And inside the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And stayed an hour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that Dr. Talmage preached? A.—I won't say that Dr. Talmage preached.

Q.—And that there was a church full? A.—The church was full. I won't say that Dr. Talmage preached, for I don't know the man.

HE LISTENED TO A SERMON.

Q.—Some one preached a sermon there that morning to which you listened? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I will ask the counsel on the other side if they wish the examination to go any further, and wish us to press a juror to testify as to a fact which every one in the room knows about?

The Court—I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Hill—Don't you know that church caught fire before 7 o'clock.

Mr. Beach—That won't do.

The Court—We have had enough of that; that does not go to the question whether this juror is qualified or not.

Q.—Where else have you been to church? A.—I have been to different churches.

Q.—Name some of them? A.—I have been to Dr. Hall's church.

Q.—When? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Which Dr. Hall? A.—Of the Holy Trinity.

Q.—Have you been to any other church? A.—I have been to Dr. Cuyler's.

Q.—When? A.—I could not say the last time I was there.

Q.—Within a year? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Where else? A.—To other different places, all over.

Q.—Name them? A.—I go to a German church, once in a while, on the Heights.

Q.—On Henry street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often have you been there? A.—A short time ago.

Q.—Where else? A.—Well, other churches; I could not name all I go to.

Q.—Let me call your attention to it again; you have named, not to exceed twelve gentlemen or institutions with whom you do business, most of which, you say, was merely to pay them money you had collected, and I suppose that it would occupy but very little time? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE HEARD A GOOD DEAL OF TALK ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—And I understand you to say that you have heard a good deal of talk upon this subject, but that you cannot recollect the individuals you have heard talk nearly every day about it—I would like to ask again if you have not made answers to some individuals who have talked to you on the subject? A.—I might have, perhaps, said a word some time or another.

Q.—You might, perhaps, have said a word? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did ever any man ask you what you thought about this business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Out of all the people that you talked with? A.—Yes, Sir. I have been very cautious since I have been subpœnaed on the jury; I was on the other panel.

Q.—What other panel? A.—The panel of a thousand.

Q.—That was called before? A.—Yes, Sir; then I was called again on the five hundred.

Q.—How long ago was that panel called? A.—I could not say; the Clerk of the Court can answer that question.

Q.—Were you very cautious about it before? A.—I was.

Q.—You tried to be very cautious? A.—Yes, Sir; I took no part on either side.

Q.—I mean that you made a special effort to be cautious? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did you make a special effort to be cautious for? A.—It was nothing interesting to me to read the matter, and I did not do it; I merely read the heading in the paper and that was all.

Q.—You say that you might have made answers to some individuals who talked to you? A.—I might have; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do not you remember that you made answers to a great many? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What answers did you make to them? A.—Merely laughed it off? [Laughter.]

Q.—Is that what you call an answer? A.—It was a thing that I did not know how to answer, because I did not know anything about the case. I did not know what answer to make.

Q.—Have you never talked to Mr. Troy upon this subject? A.—Mr. Troy?

Q.—Yes, Sir, the lawyer? A.—I wouldn't say that I have not.

Q.—Do not you recollect that you did, and that within two months, in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir; not within two months.

Q.—Within three months? A.—Might be three months.

Q.—Where was the place? A.—That I could not name.

Q.—Was it at your office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At his? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak to you about the case, or did you? A.—If the case was talked about at all he must have introduced it.

Q.—Did not you make answers to him about it? A.—No, Sir. I say no, but I might have.

Q.—Did not you tell him yourself upon that occasion or the occasion that you now refer to—

Mr. Beach—He does not refer to an occasion.

Mr. Hill—Did not you tell Mr. Troy within three months what you thought about the case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or what you thought about the controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or what you thought of Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or Mr. Beach? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or express any opinion about it at all? A.—No, Sir; nothing about it whatever.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WANTS TO GO WEST.

A juror here requested to be excused as he was going West.

Mr. Hill—That is a juror without prejudice in this case. Will you consent that he be discharged?

Mr. Evarts—That is a reason why we should keep him.

The Juror—I can say I have no prejudice against either party. I formerly attended Beecher's Church, and that might disqualify me. I shall esteem it a favor if you will excuse me.

Judge Neilson—You are excused.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. MACKEY SUSPENDED.

Mr. Hill—I ask your Honor that the examination of this juror, Mr. Mackey, be suspended for the present. I ask that the questions raised by this challenge be suspended for the present.

Mr. Beach—These gentlemen come here in the midst of this panel, in the midst of an examination of this challenge, and ask that it be suspended to allow them to make inquiries. I ask if this course is to be pursued? We object to it most strenuously, as a bad precedent in the case.

Mr. Fullerton—They have their remedy.

Mr. Beach—There was an occasion when I should have been glad to have supposed it regular to make such an application to the court, but we were forced into the position in which we are now placed, without any opportunity of making an examination.

Judge Neilson—I think the juror may take his seat for the present.

Mr. Morris—There is an issue on trial.

Mr. Evarts—If this was the twelfth juryman to be selected, there would be some propriety in the order. There must be eight or nine more jurymen to be selected.

Mr. Beach—Do I understand your Honor to suspend the examination of the issue question of this juror?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach—We object to the proceeding, and insist that, if any more evidence is to be given upon this matter, it must be given now, subject to peremptory challenge hereafter.

Mr. Hill—I submit that we know but little of the general character of this juryman who is under examination, and I submit to your Honor that it is a reasonable request which has been made in virtue of what this witness has disclosed.

Judge Neilson—That is not the practice.

Mr. Hill—I am not aware of any ruling having been made against this suggestion; the subject is in your Honor's discretion.

Judge Neilson—If you have any witness to call in respect to this juror, he must not be called on some collateral matter, as, for example, if he did business with some insurance company; that does not go to the point whether he is a proper, disinterested juror or not.

Mr. Shearman—If we understand your Honor on this question, it is some little favor to allow us to call a witness now.

Judge Neilson—Putting it on that ground, or with the understanding that it shall not be repeated with any other juror. We hold it in that way.

Gen. Pryor—If these gentlemen will say they have a witness to traverse any statement—any material statement—in regard to this matter we might be disposed to consent to a relaxation of the rule, but I do not understand that they know of any witness who will contradict this juror, or that he has made a misstatement, but they want to call a witness in hopes that they may disclose something to his discredit.

IS THIS A JUDICIOUS COURSE?

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor consider whether this is a judicious course to be taken in regard to impaneling a jury? We made an arrangement yesterday by which we should not challenge individual jurors on call, and if no cause was found against their qualification they should take their seats, subject to a peremptory challenge. Now I understand the application to be, when the examination is through and the evidence of the juror is entirely exhausted, that your Honor should suspend the examination under that challenge for the purpose of allowing the person to make an outside investigation of the qualification of the juror. If that privilege is to be accorded in this case we ask that we have the same privilege in regard to every juryman who is called and takes his seat as a qualified juror under the examination to which he is subjected. When we attempt hereafter to interpose any challenge, or for principal cause, to any juror, it will be time enough to discuss the right claimed by the counsel; but I suggest to your Honor, with great respect, that we should never succeed in obtaining a jury in this case, if after examination we should be permitted to investigate as to what evidence will be taken on either side, and with great respect we insist that it is an unusual, extraordinary, and embarrassing course of proceeding to be adopted by the court.

Mr. Hill—I can only say in response to the suggestion of Mr. Pryor, that we have had no personal interview with any individual in regard to the matter. An interview might furnish information which the court ought to know about.

Judge Neilson—I consider this a departure from the strict course; as Mr. Shearman put it, as a favor not to be followed hereafter I allow it. But if you call a witness it must be to show that this juror has expressed an opinion, and not a witness to show that he conducts business with insurance companies.

Mr. Beach—As a special favor and not conceded to us, how shall we stand if we claim it hereafter?

Judge Neilson—I do not say that I will not grant you the same favor. Let the juror stand aside for an hour.

AN UNOBJECTIONABLE JUROR.

Charles B. Weasman was next called.

Judge Fullerton—Where do you reside and carry on business? A.—I reside in Brooklyn and carry on business in New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Telegraph instruments and light machinery.

Q.—Have you interested yourself in this controversy? A.—I have not interested myself very much in the question.

Q.—Did you receive any impressions? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—You did not read the matter much? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not read it with a view of forming an opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you did not form an opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you can consider the subject as a juror without being influenced on either side in regard to the matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You would not be impressed, then, from the fact that you had read anything about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any impression in regard to it? A.—I cannot say that I have.

Q.—Well, Sir, you ought to know. A.—Well, it is so slight that I cannot call it an impression.

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with either party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where do you attend church? A.—I am not in the habit of attending any church regularly.

Q.—Where are you in the habit of going when you do go? A.—I go sometimes to Lafayette and Clermont Avenue Churches.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you go out together to church? A.—Not often. My mother-in-law goes to Dr. Carroll's church.

Q.—Does the Pastor make visits to your house? A.—Not to my house.

Q.—To your mother-in-law's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, have you talked this matter over in the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have not you expressed an opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your father-in-law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they have expressed an opinion to you? A.—Yes, Sir!

Q.—A decided opinion? A.—I cannot say whether they were one-sided or not.

Q.—They were warm discussions you had on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A little animated? A.—A little.

Q.—Didn't all that controversy tend to fix in your mind a decided opinion? A.—No, Sir. At that time I had an opinion, but it was not anything decided. When I read one side of the story I thought favorably of that side, and then when I read the other side it left me in doubt.

Q.—By whom were you summoned as a juror? A.—That I do not know; I do not know the officer.

Q.—Had you any conversation with anybody since you were summoned? A.—Only so far as business was concerned. I excused myself for not attending to certain business, on the ground that I had been drawn on the jury.

Q.—State whether you had a conversation with any person in respect to this case. A.—I had last night. I had some business with a gentleman, and last night he asked me how the case was going on, and I told him they were getting a jury.

Q.—Had you any further conversation? A.—His mother or wife asked me whether Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were there, and I said yes. She was a lady that attended Mr. Beecher's church.

Q.—Did you express any opinion? A.—No.

Q.—Did the lady make any assertion in regard to it? A.—She merely asked me what I thought about the case.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said I had no business to think about it at present.

Q.—Did you say anything else? A.—I said I did not think there was very much chance of my getting on, because I had expressed an opinion.

Q.—When did you express the opinion to which you referred? A.—As nearly as I can recollect it was a conversation with the folks at the house.

Q.—You refer to the discussion with your father-in-law and family? A.—Yes; I may have expressed an opinion to the people in the shop. I don't know the conversation, but I know that at times I may have expressed an opinion.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

Mr. Evarts—He seems to us to be a good juryman.

Juror—I would like to be excused, if possible.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—You are now too late.

The juror was then accepted and took his seat.

ANOTHER UNOBJECTIONABLE JUROR.

Mr. Henry Thyer, No. 4,763 on the panel, was next called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton examined the witness as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 76 Noble street, Greenpoint.

Q.—Have you heard about this controversy? A.—As far as things go, I have read the papers, but I took no interest in it.

Q.—What papers? A.—The *Sun* and *Argus*.

Q.—Did you read the statements made by the respective parties? A.—As I have stated, I have read it but took no interest in it.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the controversy? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Did you get no impression? A.—No.

Q.—Have you conversed with a good many on the subject? A.—No.

Q.—Did you discuss with the members of your family? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties! A.—No, I am not.

Q.—Where do you attend divine worship? A.—The Episcopal Church, Greenpoint, when I do go to church.

Q.—Are you a regular attendant? A.—No, I am not.

Q.—Where does your family attend? A.—No where at all; my children, at least, go to the Presbyterian Church.

Q.—Where is that? A.—Noble street.

Q.—Who is the Pastor? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did you see the statements of the parties in this case? A.—I did, but never took any interest in them.

Q.—How did it happen that you did not take any interest in it? A.—I did not think it my business to do so.

Q.—Don't you interest yourself in public questions? A.—I do not.

Q.—How are you engaged during the day? A.—I work for John H. Keyser of Tweed notoriety.

Q.—How long have you worked for him? A.—For the last six years and six months.

Q.—What is he? A.—A stove-founder.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

Mr. Evarts—He seems to me to be a good juror.

The Court—He is accepted.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS AN OPINION.

Henry Neland, No. 4,652 on the panel, was called and examined by Judge Fullerton:

Q.—Do you reside in Brooklyn? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you do business in Brooklyn? A.—No; in Greenwich street, New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Provision business; I have got a partner.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Twenty-five years, and I have done business in New-York for eight years.

Q.—I suppose you have read the papers in regard to this controversy. A.—Yes.

C.—Have you read the statements of the parties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion in regard to this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—A decided one? Partly, yes.

Q.—Is it a fixed one? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think it would require evidence to remove it? A.—I think I could not remove it; no evidence would remove it.

The juror was discharged.

AN ACCEPTABLE JUROR.

Ira Downs, of No. 170 Duffield street, was called and the examination was conducted by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Where do you do business? A.—I have retired from business.

Q.—What was your business? A.—I was a farmer in Suffolk County.

Q.—How long since? A.—Ten years.

Q.—How long since you resided in Brooklyn? A.—One or two years.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, my wife and one child.

Q.—You have heard of this controversy? A.—I read of it in the papers.

Q.—Have you given much of your time to it? A.—I have been half the time to the Christian Association.

Q.—What have you been doing there? A.—We have a meeting every day, the year round.

Q.—Are you a member of the Presbyterian Church? A.—Yes; of the Mattahock Presbyterian Church.

Q.—Have you formed a connection with the Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember what articles you read touching this controversy? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Can you remember whether you read the statements of each party? A.—Sometimes I read one, and sometimes I read another.

Q.—Did what you read make no impression? A.—It did not.

Q.—Did it make no impression on you at the time? No, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by saying it made no impression? A.—I kept reading on both sides, and formed no opinion.

Q.—When you read any statement, did your mind incline that way? A.—Very little.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—I read about one-tenth of it.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Tilton's? A.—I should think about one-tenth of it.

Q.—The report of the Church Committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any of the evidence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What Christian Association is it that you attend? A.—The Young Men's.

Q.—What denomination? A.—All denominations, I think.

Q.—May I ask why you had not got your letters of dismissal from the other Presbyterian Church of which you was a member? A.—I have been two years in Brooklyn, and before that I was two years in Babylon, and for that reason I have not got any letters; I have not been living steadily in any place.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—Dr. Talmage's.

Q.—Habitually? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—Do you go to any other church? A.—Yes, to the church in Washington street.

Q.—Who is the Pastor? A.—I don't think I know his name.

Q.—Do you attend Dr. Vandyke's church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you discussed this controversy, or any part of it? A.—I don't know that I could recall any names now.

Q.—Did you hear any other persons pronounce an opinion upon it? A.—I have, but very few.

Q.—Did you hear it discussed in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association? A.—I have never heard a word of it.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Nichols? A.—I think I do.

Q.—He keeps a store? A.—Yes.

Q.—What sort of a store? A.—A grocery store.

Q.—Did you talk with him? A.—I have heard him talk.

Q.—Did you make any response to him? A.—It is very likely I have said a few words.

Q.—He had an opinion on the matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—A pronounced opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—What reply did you make? A.—I think I said a few words, not of any consequence.

Q.—Did you intimate whether you concurred with or dissented from him? A.—Not either way.

Q.—Do you remember what you said? A.—No.

Q.—Did that delaration of his opinion make an impression upon you? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember that when Nichols expressed an opinion, it was then your opinion or not? A.—I did not have any opinion either way.

Q.—Have you endeavored to avoid expressing an opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often did you discuss the matter with Mr. Nichols? A.—Perhaps once a month.

Q.—Did he endeavor to make an impression on you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you make no reply to him? A.—I could not recollect what I did say to him.

Q.—You won't say that you did not say anything? A.—I won't say.

Q.—What do you think? A.—Perhaps I answered him in some form or other; I think I did.

Q.—When did you have your last conversation with him? A.—About two months ago.

Q.—Did you ever tell him not to discuss the matter with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you consider that the interests of Christianity are involved in this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you conceive that the character of the Christian ministry is involved in this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you take any religious newspapers? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—We withdraw the challenge.

Mr. Evarts—He seems to us to be a good juror.

Judge Neilson—Please take your seat in the jury-box, Sir.

EXCUSED ON ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE.

Joshua A.

ntendent for Mr. Reilly in the billiard-room.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Mackey? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you seen him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has he been to the place where you attend? A.—He has been.

Q.—Have you heard him speak to you about the Beecher-Tilton scandal? A.—I heard him make some few remarks about it.

Q.—When? A.—I can't exactly say.

Q.—When was it? A.—I can't say. It may be two or three months ago.

Q.—Who begun the conversation? A.—I can't say. I may have begun it myself.

Q.—Did he express any opinion about it? A.—Well, he did. Yes, Sir.

Q.—A decided opinion? A.—Well, how decided it was I don't know, but he expressed an opinion.

Mr. Shearman—This is our testimony on our challenge, and we have proved that this man has expressed an opinion.

Mr. Beach—The character or extent of that opinion, whether it related to the merits of the case or not, does not appear, and, it the juror has fallen into an error in regard to the circumstances or the particular period of the burning of Mr. Talmage's Church, I apprehend that is not material. There is no evidence to show that he has expressed any opinion which causes his disqualification as a juryman.

Mr. Shearman—That is a matter for cross-examination. They can develop that if they choose.

Judge Neilson—I think that is sufficient, gentlemen, and I think he must stand aside. We must have a jury that is free from all question, and you are therefore excused, Mr. Mackey.

A LABORING MAN EXCUSED.

Michael Herrick was sworn and examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Do you reside in Brooklyn? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you resided in this city? A.—About twenty-five or twenty-six years.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A laboring man.

Q.—Do you labor for any person? A.—Well, at present I am working for the Water Board.

Q.—In this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who employs you? A.—I suppose the authorities of the city.

Q.—Did some particular person appoint you? A.—Through Mr. Fowler's influence I got in there; he was one of the Commissioners.

Q.—What was his first name? A.—I think it was William.

[This gentleman was so clearly incompetent to sit on the trial of the cause, that he was excused by consent of both sides.]

The court then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court resumed its session after the recess at 2:15 P. M. The first juryman called was Martin Condoy, who being sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Pryor—Where do you live? A.—No. 6 Atlantic avenue.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 6 Atlantic avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Saloon-keeper.

Q.—Have you heard of this controversy before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—Little.

Q.—What little? A.—Very little.

Q.—May I ask you what you have read? A.—I can't remember. I read something published in the Brooklyn *Argus*. Can't remember what it was.

Q.—Was it an editorial in the paper, or was it an independent statement? A.—I don't know, Sir. It was something published in the Brooklyn *Argus*.

Q.—Don't remember whether it was Mr. Beecher's statement or Mr. Tilton's? A.—I think it was Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—Did you never read Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—Don't think I have.

Q.—Did you read any of the testimony before the church committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you get any impression from what you read? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—No impression at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have formed no opinion touching the merits of this controversy? A.—I have not.

Q.—You never expressed any opinion? A.—I have not had anything to form an opinion from.

Q.—You never expressed any opinion? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you never read more than you have stated? A.—I picked up a paper about the controversy, but always threw it down.

Q.—May I ask you why you did not want to read? A.—I took no interest in it.

Q.—Have you discussed with any person about it? A.—I think not.

Q.—Have you heard no discussion about it? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard some remarks the case.

Q.—In your saloon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did those remarks make any impression upon you? A.—Not a bit.

Counsel for the plaintiff withdrew the challenge.

Mr. Tracy—The juryman is excused by consent.

GENTLEMEN HAVING OPINIONS EXCUSED.

Nathaniel Lyons, No. 5,801, was next sworn:

Mr. Pryor—Where do you live? A.—No. 60 Morton street.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 41 Murray street.

Q.—What business? A.—Paper business.

Q.—You have heard of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Much or little? A.—Considerable of it.

Q.—Of what? A.—Can't say I have read it all. Read part of it.

Q.—Did what you read make an impression on you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what you have heard have you formed an opinion about the case? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you that opinion still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require evidence to change that opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

The gentleman was excused.

Edward Maher, No. 5,679 was next sworn.

Mr. Pryor—Where do you live? A.—No. 158 Hoyt street.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 6 Old Slip, New-York.

Q.—What business? A.—Cotton business.

Q.—What do you mean by cotton business, commission merchant, or broker? A.—I ship cotton for merchants.

Q.—You have heard of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Heard anything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—May I ask you what you have read? A.—I read all of Mr. Tilton's papers that were published; the report of the committee was the last.

Q.—Did any of it make an impression upon you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what you have read you formed an opinion about the matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you an opinion still, Sir. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require evidence to remove or change it? A.—Yes, Sir.

The juror was excused.

AN UNPREJUDICED JUROR SELECTED.

Austin Packard, No. 5,680, was next sworn and examined by the senior counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Beach—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the merits in this case? A.—I don't know that I have.

Q.—Do you know that you have not? A.—I know that I have not fully.

A.—From what you have read of the case have you received any definite impression with regard to those merits? A.—Not definite. I should require more testimony to come to a correct conclusion as to the facts of the case.

Q.—I judge from what you say that you have at least a qualified impression? A.—I have heard it and have an impression, of course, but I have not that final impression which would be necessary to form a correct conclusion.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A manufacturer of ship stoves.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties to this action? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever any association with them in any way, directly or indirectly, through business or socially? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of.

Q.—Are you a church member? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you a member of a religious congregation? A.—I have a seat in Rev. Mr. Halsey's church, on Clinton avenue.

Q.—Do you think, Sir, that your mind is in that condition that you could hear and decide upon the evidence in this case, if you were sworn as a juror, without feeling any bias or prejudice from any impression you have received? A.—I don't know of anything that would affect it.

Q.—Have you been accustomed to talk upon this subject? A.—I have had street and car conversations.

Q.—It is a subject that could hardly be avoided? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you had any special discussion upon the subject with your friends? A.—I don't know of anything particular.

Q.—You know there have been various publications by the different parties connected with this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you expressed any opinion in regard to the character or effect or credibility of these statements? A.—I don't know that I have; I don't recollect doing so.

Q.—Do you recollect now of having formed an opinion with regard to those publications? A.—Well, I don't know that I have formed an opinion upon the subject other than it was a scandalous subject.

Q.—You have received from this nothing but that transient impression which every intelligent man receives from reading? A.—I don't know of anything else.

Q.—Nothing more than that? Have no partialties to either party? A.—No, Sir.

The challenge was withdrawn by the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts—I think he is a good juryman.

The juror was accepted.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

John Wilseckel was the next called.

Mr. Beach—Are you acquainted with any of the parties to this suit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you attached to any church congregation? A.—I belong to a church.

Q.—What church? A.—The Calvary Church.

Q.—You have heard something, I suppose, of this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to its merits? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have received no decided impression in regard to the truth of the charge against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any bias or prejudice which would influence your judgment if sitting as a juryman under oath? A.—I have none.

Q.—What is your business, Sir? A.—I am a fire insurance and real estate agent.

Q.—Where is your place of business, Sir? A.—No. 459 Grand street, Williamsburg.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you conversed to any considerable extent upon the subject of this difficulty? A.—I do not like to be on this jury. I want to be free.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of talking about this subject? A.—No, Sir; sometimes a little. I read some in the papers about it.

Q.—What you read never led you to express any opinion in regard to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And, so far as you know, your mind is perfectly clear to hear and decide upon this case, if you sat as a juryman, upon the evidence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—What is your age? A.—Forty-eight.

Q.—Did you come to this country from Germany? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you arrive? A.—In October, 1854.

Q.—You are naturalized, are you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What papers did you read? A.—The *New-Yorker Presse*, a German paper.

Q.—Did that paper express any opinion in this case? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you attend the Catholic Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you attend regularly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—Montrose Avenue Church.

Q.—Who is the Pastor or Pastors of the church? A.—There are three or four of them.

Judge Neilson—Who is the leading priest? A.—Father May.

Mr. Shearman—Is it a German Catholic Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I notice you read only a German paper. Are you accustomed to reading English? A.—A little.

Q.—You do not read English papers? A.—Sometimes I do.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in your present business? A.—About eight years.

Q.—You said you were a fire insurance agent. Are you agent for any particular companies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do business for the companies generally? A.—Yes, Sir; I take any companies.

Q.—In what companies do you mostly do business? A.—The Pacific Insurance Company, the Kings County and the Continental Insurance Companies.

Q.—Do you do business with the Continental branch here, or the main office? A.—The main office, No. 106 Broadway.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any of the officers there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which one? A.—The man who stands behind the counter; I don't know his name. [Laughter.]

Q.—Probably one of the clerks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any of the officers of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company? A.—I am with one, but don't know his name.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any of the Kings County Company? A.—The President of it.

Q.—Mr. Backhouse—you are acquainted with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you read about this case in the papers which you read—did you read editorial statements? A.—I read some some months ago. What I read I forgot, though. Of course, I have not got interest enough to remember it.

Q.—Can you tell which of the statements you read, or read part of? Did you read the letter of Dr. Bacon? A.—The big stories in the newspapers I never read. I do not care for stories, or histories, or things that come in the papers like that. I read small articles.

Q.—You do not spend much time in studying the newspapers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard other people talk about this case—I think you said you did—can you mention any person who talked with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect whether they expressed any opinions? A.—I could not.

Q.—What did they know about it? A.—I have forgot it because I did not have interest enough.

Q.—Can you recollect the names of one or more persons who spoke to you about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say you were married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever talk about it at home? A.—May be, at home.

Q.—Did any of your family express an opinion about it? A.—Oh, no; none.

A MAN WHO READS THE PRAYER-BOOK.

Q.—What kind of books do you read? Will you mention two or three of your favorite books? A.—I do not read much books except books what I pray in the church—praying books.

Q.—But not much of other books? A.—I did before—not now.

Q.—Do not you read any German authors? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Schiller? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Goethe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who they are? A.—I had some books for sale once. I had them in the bookstore and sold them—that is all. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know who Schiller was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who Goethe was? A.—No; if I did I forgot it.

Q.—Do you know the name of Herder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never read any of his books? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or Lessings? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—This seems to me a very exceptional course of examination.

Q.—Your prayer-book is in German, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you read any English books? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Can you mention any English books you have read? A.—No; I have not read them for a long time—four, five, six, or ten years ago.

HE IS FOND OF PICTURES.

Q.—What English newspapers have you read? A.—I most always read *Frank Leslie's News*.

Q.—How often do you read that? A.—I see the pictures in it and that is all. [Laughter.]

Q.—You look at the pictures, but you do not read it? A.—I read a little, but not much; I am not a reader.

Mr. Evarts—This gentleman seems to be qualified so far as indifference goes, but your Honor is aware that this case is not in the ordinary run, and it is quite important that every juryman should have a pretty complete familiarity with our language, for a great deal of criticism will be used upon the meaning of words and phrases, their true import and just construction. Now, it does not strike us, and I presume the counsel will agree with us, that he has that familiarity with the tongue which the proper trial of this case would require. That is my view. What do you say, Mr. Wilseckel, is that your view?

Witness here nodded in assent.

By Mr. Beach—What is your view—that you do not want to sit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You understand the English language perfectly when it is spoken? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you can speak it fluently? A.—I can hear it.

Q.—And if you heard a skillful counsel make a criticism on a law, you would be able to understand it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Even if it was my learned friend on the other side, who speaks with such clearness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—But he ought to be able to understand counsel on both sides. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—That should not be an objection on the part of my learned friend.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know that; the case will involve a great deal of discussion about the meaning of letters, and there is an immense amount of writing. This witness does not read any books. He is a German, and he is not in that line. He has a very good knowledge of our language for the transaction of his business, but the question which we want disposed of is whether we should not better have jurymen who are wholly familiar with our language. We submit that to your Honor.

WHAT THE COURT THINKS.

The Court—I think there is a good deal in the suggestion. Although this gentleman is on the legal question competent, and fairly so, yet it is a thing properly to be considered by counsel whether he has sufficient familiarity with our language to be a proper juror.

Mr. Beach—He has testified to that familiarity on the stand. He has sworn to it. He has testified that he would understand criticisms.

The Court—I hardly think I would be justified in letting him stand aside.

Mr. Beach—I think I must take the risk of his being so stupid that he would not understand me. I insist that it is a new standard of qualification to be indulged in that we must select gentlemen, and gentlemen only who have high literary excellence, and not be governed by the ordinary qualifications which belong to a juryman. We shall in that case have some difficulty in selecting the necessary number of jurors.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps, if the gentleman thinks the answers of the witness evince a knowledge of the English language, I ought to inquire further from him.

Q.—Your knowledge of our language has been gained in ordinary life and for the purposes of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have no knowledge of English literature? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever read an English author? A.—I read some English books the time I came to this country.

Q.—That was to learn English? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Q.—And during the last ten years, have you had any habit of reading English literature—works of English writers? A.—Some of them.

Q.—What? A.—Some papers relative to fire insurance.

Q.—What do you consider literature to be?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

The Court—I think it is proper.

Mr. Beach—I except.

Q.—What is literature? A.—Do you mean a letter?

Q.—What do you mean by literature—do you know what the English word "condone" means? A.—It is a kind of counting. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor heard that answer.

The Witness—You could not expect I am a lawyer.

Mr. Evarts—The counsel, and what is more important the witnesses, who will have occasion to speak upon language that is not in the ordinary course of business affairs could not feel confidence that they would be thoroughly well understood by this witness.

Mr. Beach—If it is to be accepted that because a witness cannot give the signification of a particular word he is disqualified, there are few jurors in this audience who could be accepted. I do not think it would be difficult, in any question of this character, taking almost any person in this assembly, to embarrass him as to the signification of a particular word; I am quite sure I might be.

The Court—The embarrassment grows out of the circumstances that this gentleman is a German, and although evidently a very fair, good, sound man in his way, has not had occasion to study our language to any great extent, or become acquainted with the meaning of words on any great question, and there is some doubt as to his conception of letters or documents which might be the subject of evidence. I think it would be more satisfactory to both parties if we could exclude him. He is not legally exempt. In a legal sense he is qualified, unless from want of acquaintance with the language.

Mr. Beach—I submit that there is not sufficient evidence to show that he is not acquainted with it. I do not suppose that we are to use language either in the Bar or on the Bench that the ordinary intelligence of the community cannot understand, I suppose there is no difficulty in making this gentleman understand any idea or criticism which counsel or court may choose to present, and if a high and exalted standard of literary qualifications is to be established as the test of competency in this or any other case, it is a new rule.

The Court—They cannot exclude that.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, when we start with the proposition that the juryman called does not perfectly understand the English language then it is not introducing a standard of elevated literary attainments. The question is whether his proficiency in our language has made him conversant with the full range of the language so as easily to understand it. Now it is a grave matter. Of course it is not a question of partisanship. It is a question to be determined upon the qualifications of jurors as fixed by the statute. I thought the questions that I asked resulted in a statement by the witness that he did not understand it.

Mr. Beach—You asked him about a single word?

Mr. Evarts—I asked him if he knew what was meant by literature. He did not know; he thought it was counting. I asked him if he knew what the word condone meant, and his answer shows that his ears did not catch the word. He took it to be the name of a place. I do not wish to make any reflection on the competency of the juror, but certainly I should make a very poor juryman in Germany, even if I had been there for ten years. It is then necessary to determine his adequacy in respect to his intelligent understanding of the language in which the proceedings are to be held.

The Court—I think there is a question in that, and a serious question, and I think we would do ourselves justice if he were to be excused. (To juror.) You are excused.

ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

Charles Buttrick was next examined.

Mr. Beach—Where do you reside? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—Your place of business? A.—New-York.

Q.—How long have you resided in this city? A.—About ten years.

Q.—You have heard and read of this case. Have you formed any opinion in regard to this subject? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that a fixed opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would it require some effort to clear it away? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside.

Joseph Andrews was then called, and excused by the court upon answering to his name.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE OPINIONS ARE FIXED.

James S. Cornell was the next name drawn.

Mr. Beach—What is your occupation? A.—Sugar broker.

Q.—How long? A.—About sixteen years.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard the merits of this case? A.—I have, Sir; I have.

Q.—Is your opinion somewhat fixed? A.—I think it is, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside.

AN OBJECTION TO THE FIRST JUROR.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, before proceeding further in the calling of this panel, I desire to say that since the acceptance of the juryman Louis Robinson we have received information that, contrary to his declaration, he has expressed an opinion in relation to the case.

The Court—I will receive that evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I see the situation is not exactly suitable to that proposition. Mr. Robinson was examined and the examination was closed. It looks as if there is no jurisdiction to hear any evidence about Mr. Robinson.

The Court—I have a legal right to do so.

Mr. Beach—I now ask in a legal manner permission from your Honor to renew the challenge to Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Evarts—We object to a retrial once the case has been disposed of. There is no power to retract. We were obliged to ask permission in the case of Mr. Mackey to suspend our examination for that reason.

The Court—In the case of Mr. Mackey it was supposed there was some reason to consider his competency. In this case it does not appear either side had any reason to entertain that question, and if a question arises properly at all it arises as to a question of fraud. The juror has declared that he has expressed no opinion, and if it now appears that he did, it is proper to take testimony on the point.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, it has been several times recorded on the part of the adversary upon the files that the counsel upon the part of the plaintiff were not harmonious. I beg now to return the record so repeatedly expressed on my learned friends. I recollect that when the case of Mr. Mackey was on they stated that it was competent at any time, if new revelations came to the knowledge of counsel, to renew the challenge. That being so, the objection of Mr. Evarts is certainly not well founded. If it be necessary, I can readily produce authorities to show that even after a juror is sworn the challenge may be introduced.

Mr. Hill—If your Honor please, I suppose the learned counsel refers to some remarks of mine in the examination of Mr. Mackey. So far as I recollect, and I think my recollection is correct, I claim that it was a matter of issue to hold the matter over.

Mr. Beach—I recommend the gentleman to read the reports of what he said in the morning papers.

A WITNESS WHO HEARD MR. ROBINSON EXPRESS AN OPINION.

James W. Flinn was here called to testify as to the opinion alleged to have been expressed by Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Hill—We think that before the witness is sworn Mr. Robinson's attention ought to be called to the circumstance to which his testimony relates.

Judge Neilson—This is a matter in which we cannot proceed on that technical rule.

Mr. Flinn was then sworn and examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—You reside in this city? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you resided here? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a cooper.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Robinson? A.—Yes.

Q.—You understand what the suit is about? A.—Yes.

Q.—You kept pace with the publications that appeared? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Robinson has expressed an opinion as to the merits of the case?

Mr. Hill—We now interpose the objection that Mr. Robinson should be first interrogated.

Judge Neilson—I decline to apply that technical rule.

Counsel for the defendant excepted to the ruling.

Mr. Beach—I want you to say if you know whether Mr. Robinson expressed an opinion on the merits of the case? A.—Yes, Sir, he has.

Q.—When? A.—It was in the month of September last.

Q.—Where? A.—In the office of Mr. Francis Smith, real estate agent, No. 520 DeKalb avenue.

Q.—Was there a discussion? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was its character? A.—Mr. Robinson was very emphatic in expressing his opinion as to the innocence of a particular party.

Q.—Were there other parties present? A.—Yes; Francis Smith, Joseph S. Allwary, a gentleman named Decker, and myself.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Twenty or twenty-one years.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Robinson? A.—Seven or eight years.

Q.—Are you intimately acquainted with him? A.—Not intimately.

Q.—How often do you see him? A.—Well, not very often. I am not intimate with the gentleman at all. He attended my house on business matters.

Q.—How long did the conversation occupy all round? A—Probably half an hour or three-quarters of an hour

Q.—What was the occasion that brought all together there? had you any business? A.—No, I stepped in on my way going to business in the morning.

Q.—Was it Mr. Robinson's office? A.—No, Smith's.

Q.—Was Robinson there when you went into the office? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Did he go out before you did? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you do any business there? A.—No.

Q.—Was the entire talk about the Beecher suit? A.—I think it was the entire subject of conversation during the time I was there.

Q.—You say he expressed an opinion on the merits: did all of you express an opinion on the merits? A.—Yes, there was a variety of opinion.

Q.—Did you express an opinion? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you part with the same difference of opinion as when you began? A.—I would not say whether Mr. Robinson had changed his opinion.

Q.—You had not changed yours? A.—No.

Q.—Why do you remember that it was in September? A.—It was shortly after the statement appeared on the part of Mr. Tilton in reply to the committee.

Q.—What is called the last statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That reply was the principal subject of conversation? A.—It originated it.

Q.—Do you think any person there expressed fixed opinions, or was it only conversation? A.—No, Sir. No one was so emphatic as Mr. Robinson.

Q.—Why do you say it was as to the merits? A.—It was on the statements and on the case at issue.

Q.—Was not your opinion concerning the character of one or other of these men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Not an opinion as to the truth or falsehood of the charge? A.—It was as to the truth or falsehood.

Q.—When did you first hear of being a witness on this subject? A.—Not until this afternoon.

Q.—Was that in relation to anything you said or did? A.—I think it was in relation to an observation which I made respecting a juryman who had been sworn. I was requested to be present.

Q.—Who introduced the subject? A.—Counsel for the plaintiff.

Q.—Did you make that statement to counsel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you were brought here in consequence of the statement which you made? A.—Yes.

This terminated the examination of the witness.

Ex-Judge Morris—We have sent for other witnesses, but the messenger has not yet returned.

Judge Neilson—Let another juror be examined.

Mr. Hill—What time are they to have?

Judge Neilson—A very short time.

A WITNESS WHO HAS A DECIDED OPINION.

E. C. Sanxey was next called and examined by Mr. Pryor.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 326 Degraw street.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 17 Cedar street, New-York.

Q.—Have you heard anything concerning this controversy? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did it leave an impression? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you form an opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—A decided opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—It would take evidence to remove it? A.—Yes.

Judge Neilson—The juror may retire.

A MAN WITH AN IMPRESSION DIFFICULT TO DEFINE.

Joseph H. Burrell was next examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Real estate and insurance.

Q.—What is your age? A.—Twenty-six.

Q.—Are you married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And keep house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion from what you have read concerning this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a deliberate opinion formed upon such evidence as you received? A.—I can't say that.

Q.—I would like to get some idea, Sir, of the strength and tenacity of your opinion. A.—The opinion that I have is not a settled conviction.

Q.—And have you read attentively the various publications? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To what extent have you read them? A.—I have glanced over the headings casually; that is all.

Q.—Have you heard much discussion on the subject? A.—Considerable; yes, Sir.

Q.—In which a variety of opinions have been expressed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you think, Sir, that the impressions you have received upon the subject might perhaps influence your reception of evidence if you were a juryman? A.—I think it would—yes, Sir.

Q.—You think you could receive and consider the evidence with as much impartiality as if you had not any impressions? A.—I do.

Q.—Would you divest your mind of these impressions? A.—The impressions I have are neither pros nor cons.

Q.—As I understand your impressions they are in regard to the truth or falsity of these charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, but they have been removed.

Q.—How have they been removed? A.—By reading different sides of the story in different papers.

Q.—What, Sir? A.—By reading different papers.

Q.—But when you come to the end of the reading you say you have an impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have that impression still? A.—I have an impression, yes, Sir.

Q.—You have the same impression which you formed? A.—I had up to the time of the commencement of this case various impressions.

Q.—But there was one last impression which exists now? A.—No, Sir; I can't say that.

Mr. Beach—But you did say it!

Witness—I did not mean to convey that.

Q.—What did you mean to convey? A.—I meant to convey that if I read an article it left an impression on my mind, but not a settled conviction.

Mr. Beach—I was not talking about settled convictions. I was speaking about your opinion? A.—I did not understand your question.

HE HAS NO SETTLED IMPRESSION.

Q.—Have you no opinion? A.—I have no settled impression.

Q.—Have you an impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is an impression as to the truth or falsity of these charges? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it not an impression as to whether Mr. Beecher is guilty or not? A.—If you asked me that question I should say that I could not tell.

Q.—You cannot tell, then, what the impression on your mind that you admit is? A.—If you asked me whether I believed Mr. Beecher was guilty or not, I could not tell.

Q.—I am asking you if you say the impression you received was in relation to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you form that last impression? A.—I could not tell you that, I am sure.

Q.—Do you say that in the course of your reading and reflection upon this subject your impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher has changed? A.—Well, Sir, as I said before, I never had any settled impression.

Mr. Beach—You will be good enough to answer my questions, Sir.

Witness—I will, Sir, if I can understand them.

Mr. Beach—There is little difficulty in understanding them. I ask you if you mean to say that your impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher of the charge imputed to him has at any period of your consideration of this subject changed? A.—Yes, Sir, it has.

Q.—It has changed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did that change take place? A.—It has taken place probably half a dozen times.

Q.—Half a dozen times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you finally settle upon the impression which you say you now have? A.—I cannot say it is settled at all.

Q.—You say you have got the impression now? A.—Certainly.

Q.—When was that impression impressed upon your mind? A.—I can't answer you that.

Q.—You could not answer that? A.—No, Sir; not exactly the time.

AN IMPRESSION AS TO THE MERITS.

Q.—You say that impression is as to the merits, if I may so express myself, on this question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were you able, Sir, to determine what effect that impression would have upon your action as a juryman, or upon your reception of the evidence? A.—I thought the matter over for myself. I thought it over, and asked myself the question whether I was perfectly unbiased and unprejudiced in the matter.

Q.—Do you think a person who has an impression as to the guilt or innocence of another is unbiased? A.—I think so, if they could relieve themselves of the impression.

Q.—It would require some considerable effort, would it not? A.—Yes, Sir, if they were very strongly impressed.

Q.—How are you to determine as to the strength or bearings of that impression in its effect upon your future opinions or actions? A.—I asked myself that question and decided it in my own mind.

Q.—If you took your seat in the jury-box you would do so with the impression that he was guilty or innocent? A.—I think I should.

Q.—You have an impression in regard to his guilt or innocence? A.—As I said before, I have not a settled impression.

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you about that, Sir. I do not ask whether you have an impression or not. You stated to me that you have an impression on the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence—is not that true? A.—It is true, I suppose.

Q.—You can answer that directly? A.—I know, but you can construe it in different ways.

Mr. Shearman—We object to this style of examination. Every one knows what the juryman says, and it is hardly proper for the counsel to say that he says so and so, and to reason from that.

Mr. Beach—I don't ask him to reason. I said that he had made a certain statement, and asked him if that was true.

Judge Neilson—What was the answer?

Mr. Beach—We are waiting for an answer. I have understood you (witness) to say to me that you have an impression on this subject, and that impression related to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher. I ask you now it that is correct? A.—Yes, Sir; I have an impression.

Q.—Is that an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Do you mean whether it is an impression for or against Mr. Beecher. Is that the idea?

Mr. Beach—I want to know whether the impression you have is an impression as to whether the charge against Mr. Beecher is true or untrue? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

HE COULD DIVEST HIS MIND OF THE IMPRESSION.

Q.—Then you would take your place as a juryman, if sworn, withthat impression? A.—Yes, Sir; but with the full knowledge that I could divest my mind of it.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. You are not cross-examining him?

Mr. Beach—I am perfectly well aware of that. [To the witness.] That impression has been formed by the intelligence which you have received either from the newspaper statements or from conversations in the exercise of your intelligence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to divest yourself of that impression without receiving any further evidence upon the subject? A.—I should not settle in my mind one way or the other.

Mr. Beach—Answer my question, Sir.

Witness—What was it?

Mr. Beach—You state you have an impression upon a given subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Formed in the exercise of your judgment from evidence you have received? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to divest your mind of that impression without receiving some further evidence? A.—I should —

Q.—You think you could? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, having formed an intelligent impression from evidence, you think, without any further consideration, you could throw it out entirely from your mind? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—So that that impression would not exist at all in your recollection? A.—Probably the impression would exist.

Q.—How would you throw it from your mind if it still existed? A.—I might think differently.

Mr. Beach—Oh! you may think differently, without receiving some further evidence? Having formed an intelligent impression in regard to a given subject, would you think differently upon it without further consideration? A.—I might.

MR. SHEARMAN OBJECTS.

Mr. Shearman—I object to this line of cross-examination. The line of examination which has been taken by the learned gentleman on a previous occasion was that jurors might have an impression about things. This juror seems to be a remarkably intelligent one, and admits honestly and candidly that he has some impression. I have not the slightest idea what it is. It is impossible for any man to exist in this City of Brooklyn and not have some impression about this case. This gentleman says he has had half a dozen impressions. These jurors have seen so much conflict, and have had so much difficulty in forming impressions, that they have been forming one impression after another, and these have been so contradictory that they have finally settled down to a state of mind, a half impression, so vague, so imperfect, and indistinct that it does not amount to an opinion at all. The learned gentlemen objected to our preliminary examination on account of its persistency, and we object to their persistency in this line of examination after the witness has fully answered the question.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESS CONTINUED.

The Court—I think you can further examine, if you wish.

Mr. Beach (addressing witness)—I think my last interrogatory to you was whether, having an impression with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, you think you could, without further evidence and consideration, divest your mind entirely of that impression? A.—I think I could.

Q.—Erase it entirely? A.—I think I could.

Q.—So that it would not exist at all. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How would you do it? A.—Forget it. I have done it in other cases.

Q.—You think you have the power by the exercise of your will of forgetting it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You mean that deliberately? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you ever make that experiment with yourself? A.—No, Sir; but I have in instances where I have tried to call up events of the past found they have escaped me altogether.

Q.—But the question is whether by the exercise of your mind and your will you could forget an impression which you now entertain? A.—No, Sir; I did not understand you in that way.

Q.—You answer in that way? A.—Excuse me, Sir. I could not by exercising my will forget anything. It would more firmly impress itself upon me.

Q.—Now, having this impression upon your mind, would you not as a juror have that impression that I have now.

Q.—Would that impression be removed until you receive some evidence calculated to change it? A.—It is not an impression one way or the other at present.

Q.—You have no impression that is one way or the other? A.—I've got a slight impression, but neither for nor against.

Q.—Did you not say that it was an impression with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any impression that he is guilty or innocent; have you an impression to that effect?

MR. TRACY OBJECTS.

Mr. Tracy—I submit that this examination has proceeded far enough on this line. I object to this form of question, as the juror says he has no settled impression. He has declared he has no impression that this court can require as to the competency of a juror. He has repeatedly said that he has no settled impression, no fixed impression one way or the other, on the subject of the guilt or innocence of this defendant. Now, if he has a shadowy impression with regard to this case, the question is whether he has any fixed opinion or fixed impression. I submit that we have spent half an hour in this examination, on a question that we have no right to consider at all. The question is whether as a juror he has an opinion, not an impression. That is a matter that does not concern this court—whether this juror has an impression in this case. The legal question to be raised before this court is whether this man has any opinion. He has said he has no opinion; when pressed further, that he has no fixed, settled impression. He says he has heard much on this question, and the different articles which he has read have of course impressed his mind distinctly from time to time. He could not be human without such impression after reading all he has; but he says after reading, and after all he has heard, he has no settled, fixed impression in the case. Now, the counsel is proceeding here by the half-hour to speculate with this juror as to what he is able to do mentally, or what he is not able to do mentally. This is not a school of mental philosophy, nor are the court and counsel acting as professors of that science. We are here to ascertain the practical question as to whether this juror has an opinion. I submit that he has declared over and over again that he has none. When he says he has got no settled opinion, no fixed impression, I submit that he has answered to the question whether he has any opinion in this case.

Mr. Beach—I agree with the learned counsel that this is not a school of mental philosophy. It has seemed hitherto to be a school of literature and language. [Great laughter.] Our learned friend announces the law with such emphasis that I am a little intimidated. But with great respect I think the counsel has fallen into the error that has prevailed before of mingling the two classes of challenge. He is entirely correct in his statement of the law as applied to the challenge for principal causes, and entirely incorrect as to the other.

Mr. Tracy—The challenge is whether the juror has any bias.

MR. BEACH DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Mr. Beach—A challenge for principal cause should be entered on the record, so that a question of law arising thereon may be reviewed on a writ of error, or otherwise,

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Palace of Truth—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Tevere, Miss Charlotte Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Black Hand—Three Dwarfs—Mr. Frank Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature remained yesterday in the State House at New-Orleans, which is surrounded by a guard of United States troops. There is some rather vague talk of arbitration between the McEnery and Kellogg parties by the subcommittee of the House of Representatives, but it is difficult to say whether anything will come of it. The committee has started for Washington. Civil suits have been begun in the United States Courts by three of the ejected Representatives, against Gens. SHERIDAN, EMORY, and DE TROBRIAND. Should they be pressed, an opportunity, though probably a tardy one, might be given to get the decision of the Supreme Court on the legality of the intervention of the military on Monday.

The Louisiana question was briefly but warmly discussed in the House. Mr. HALE, of Maine, proposed a resolution, reciting the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and proposing to carry out this guarantee in the case of Louisiana by ordering a new election under Federal supervision in that State. To this Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont—one of the most intelligent and vigilant members of the House—promptly objected, that he could not vote for any resolution in which the House declared the right of Congress to order an election for State officers in Louisiana, or in any other State. The resolution went over, and will be called up next Monday. It is impossible to say how much strength it may have in the House. It may be that that body, pressed for time, weary of the whole intricate and tiresome business, and anxious to find some way out of the present dead-lock, may vote for Mr. HALE'S proposition. But it will be very difficult to find constitutional authority for the course suggested. To say that the guarantee of a republican form of government called for whenever two sets of claimants arise for the State offices is a novel, and, in our opinion, a dangerous, doctrine. There is no dispute that the Government of Louisiana is republican in form. What is in dispute is, Who are the officers elected under it? That question it is the business of Congress to decide, and it has sent a committee to obtain information to that end. When the committee makes its report, it is to be hoped that the duty of Congress may be fulfilled without stretching its Constitutional powers.

It is possible that the party in the House which ought to support the Senate Finance bill most firmly may bring it to grief by trying to improve upon it. The Banking and Currency Committee of the House has decided to admit a vote on two amendments to the bill, one rejecting the clauses with reference to the redemption of the fractional currency, and the other providing for the destruction of the greenbacks after they shall have been redeemed. As our dispatches point out, either of these amendments, and especially the latter, will be very likely to prove fatal to the bill. If any advocate of a strong currency has made up his mind that this bill is worse than nothing, we shall not quarrel with him for seeking to amend it; but there is very little room for doubt that any serious attempt at amendment will kill it.

In a letter which we publish this morning, Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS says that he did not sign an opinion in which any doubt was expressed whether any civil action would lie against the Ring thieves. To this we have merely to reply that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR says he did, as appears from, among other statements, the following passage from Mr. O'CONOR'S pleadings before the Supreme Court, General Term, Third Department, on July 16, 1872: "Surely, then, nothing remains but to inquire whether, as parenthetically suggested by Mr. CURTIS, on page 10 of his opinion, there may be no remedy at all." This reading of Mr. CURTIS' opinion is, we have reason to believe, shared by the present Governor and the late Attorney General of the State of New-York. On a matter about which such eminent jurists differ, we shall not attempt to decide. But it is surely rather an abuse of language on the part of Mr. CURTIS to call a repetition of the opinions of three very eminent lawyers an evidence of "a disposition to slander."

It has been noticed that several ships laden with English coal, and bound to Pacific ports, have lately been burned at sea. This remarkable fatality having attracted attention, it is discovered that the cargoes were of Lancashire coal, and that the fires were spontaneously generated. It is thought that an unusual quantity of sulphur is present in the strata of coal from which the latest cargoes were taken. One intelligent shipmaster lately arriving at San Francisco from Liverpool, reports that he only succeeded in avoiding a fire in the hold of his vessel by paying strict attention to ventilation. The ship's boats, ready for a long cruise, were always prepared for immediate use. As there are usually one or two ships loaded with coal daily sailing from English for Pacific ports, the anxiety of ship-owners may be imagined. This is a new danger of the seas, and it is likely to stimulate inquiry as to the alleged richness of the coal-fields of China, and the prospect of their being made serviceable.

In the message of Gov. HARTRANFT, he refers to the general financial condition of the country, its rapid recovery from the panic of 1873, and the continued necessity for economy in public expenditures. The financial exhibit of the State of Pennsylvania is less favorable than usual. A falling off in the receipts amounting to $1,204,754 93 is reported. This diminution of revenue is attributed to the repeal of taxes on various interests, notably that on the gross receipts of railroads and earnings of sundry classes of corporations. The Governor favors compulsory education and a system of industrial tuition for the purpose of preparing young men to serve as engineers and in other professions. The working of the new Constitution, especially that part relating to the abolition of special legislation, is referred to in terms of congratulation, and the need of closely looking after the character of candidates for office is also dwelt upon. The prevalence of lawlessness in some of the mining districts of the State is dwelt upon in vigorous language, and the Governor condemns the local authorities for their lack of energy on the first outbreaks of riot. He deprecates the use of the State Militia in such disturbances, and argues that a firm course on the part of county officials might have prevented such outbreaks as that at the Armstrong Mines, where the Italian and resident miners came into collision. The other numerous local recommendations and suggestions of policy appear sound, and worthy of the Executive of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday next, and the recess will be chiefly occupied by members in caucusing and intriguing on the selection of the standing committees. The subject ought to have as much interest for the people as for their representatives. On Mr. MAGUIRE'S selection will greatly depend the character of the legislation of the session, and it is, perhaps, a little ominous that he should have come to New-York to take JOHN KELLY'S advice about his action. Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution yesterday which ought not to be lost sight of, however much the trading politician element in the Legislature may be disposed to pooh-pooh it. It proposes the indorsement of articles 3 and 5 of the constitutional amendments drafted by the Commission of 1872, but thrown out by the Legislature of 1873. The first provides for the division of the State into eight Senate districts, returning four Senators each, elected, after the first batch, for a term of four years. The other article strikes at the root of the abuses of canal and prison management. As the Governor is credited with the intention of breaking up the Canal Ring, he cannot do better than throw the weight of his influence on the side of a constitutional amendment which would place the control of that board entirely within the power of the Executive for the time being, and would effectually concentrate the responsibility for the management of both canals and prisons.

From an official statement made by the Director of the Mints to our Washington correspondent, and published in another column, it will be found that our estimates in regard to the feasibility of redeeming the fractional notes in silver coin were in accordance with actual facts. Mr. LINDERMAN shows that while the European market is glutted with silver and the product of the United States gives signs of rapid increase, the natural tendency of the price of silver must be downward. He states emphatically that, "even if gold should advance to 113, it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation."

LAW OR BAYONETS?

We have described elsewhere this morning the character of the news which comes from New-Orleans, but there is one point in connection with the recent events upon which public attention is so greatly fixed that nothing can diminish its importance. We refer to the conduct of Gen. SHERIDAN. There seems to be a fixed belief in this distinguished officer's mind that he is dealing with a community in a state of insurrection, and that martial law is the only kind of law which can properly be applied to it. If there are any facts in possession of the Federal Government which justify this theory, they ought to be made known to the people without delay, if only in justice to the Government and its agents. At present, no such facts are before us. The State of Louisiana has long been in a disturbed condition, and civil brawls are frequent, but they are not at this moment of a character which places them beyond the reach of the civil law. We have no doubt that the Democrats in New-Orleans are a hot-headed set, and it is quite clear that party feeling runs very high, and quite possible that a violent outbreak may occur at any moment. But it is only a few months ago that the people ousted the Governor of the State, and only submitted to his reinstatement upon the interference of Federal authority. Now this state of things is not conducive to good order or good feeling, and while KELLOGG remains in office there is no probability of peace being restored.

But such a dispatch as that which Gen. SHERIDAN sent to the Secretary of War on Tuesday is not warranted by any facts known to the public—could scarcely be warranted under any conceivable circumstances. We have never published such a document before, and we must say that nothing like it has ever been seen in a country under a constitutional government. It almost induces one to believe that the world has gone back two or three hundred years in the theory and practice of government. CROMWELL did, indeed, serve Ireland pretty much as Gen. SHERIDAN proposes to treat Louisiana; but most of us were under the impression that that system of government had been definitively abandoned. We are at a loss to make out what are Gen. SHERIDAN'S ideas of the Constitution under which he lives, or of the functions of Congress, or of the powers of the Executive, to say nothing of the powers which may rightfully be exercised by a Lieutenant General in the Army. He first of all suggests that Congress should pass a bill declaring a certain class of the people of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, "banditti." How many he would include in this class does not appear, nor does he explain since what date in our history it has been usual for officers in the Army to presume to dictate to Congress as to the legislation it should adopt. But a moment afterward a still better idea strikes him, and he says, "It is possible that, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken *except that which would devolve upon me.*" If this means anything, it means that Gen. SHERIDAN would forthwith proceed to hang or shoot as many persons as he chose to bring under his own description of "banditti." We have, then, a plain proposal that the President shall "declare" an indefinite number of citizens "banditti," and that Gen. SHERIDAN should then deal with them without benefit of Judge or jury. This would certainly be resolving government into its primitive elements, but there is a shorter cut still which Gen. SHERIDAN might have recommended. It is for the President to declare the Constitution and all its amendments annulled, shut up Congress, put down all the newspapers, and then proclaim himself Dictator, with Gen. SHERIDAN as his sole Minister and chief executioner. If Gen. SHERIDAN had advised this course at once, he would scarcely have shown a greater ignorance or disregard of law than he has done in his most extraordinary, and we must add disgraceful, dispatch of Jan. 5.

We are sorry to find the *Evening Post* identifying the Republican Party with this reckless dispatch. The Republican Party consists of many thousands of persons who have not yet had even an opportunity of expressing any opinion on Gen. SHERIDAN'S blood-and-iron message, and who cannot in any way be held responsible for it. It would be a strange thing to condemn a great party for the wild production of one fevered brain. We believe that the Republican Party would resent any violation of law, either on the part of Gen. SHERIDAN or of any intemperate or treasonable class at the South. And even though the President himself and some members of Congress approved of Gen. SHERIDAN'S indecorous language, it would not show that the Republican Party was in fault, but only that at the moment it was unfortunately represented. The people will certainly not tolerate any revival of secession projects at the South, and they would support the President in any efforts he might be called upon to make to preserve the peace of the country. They have shown no evidence of any desire to go beyond that. But Gen. SHERIDAN proposes to place three States under a military dictatorship, merely on the authority of a Presidential proclamation. We should be loath to think that the Republican Party would support such a project as that, and we think we may venture to say that it will do nothing of the kind.

"PATERNALISM."

The St. Louis papers, and many others published in the South-west, have lately been making a combined effort to advance the interests of Mr. SCOTT'S Texas and Pacific job. Their main argument is that it will "open up" an enormous extent of fertile agricultural and grazing land. In doing this it will "solve the Indian problem," save a great deal of money now paid by the Government for transportation of troops, "weld more closely the bonds of union with the South and West," and require only a guarantee of interest, for which the road will furnish ample security. So far as we have seen, the advocates of the scheme do not seem to have heard of the Credit Mobilier scandal or of the failure of the Government to enforce its claims against the present Pacific roads, or of the history of the Pacific Mail subsidy, or of any other among the numerous disgraceful and injurious consequences to this country of listening to such arguments as they are now dinging into the ears of Congress. To read their glowing appeals, one would imagine that our Government had reaped nothing but glory and gain from its previous experiments in the subsidy business, and that the first duty of every patriotic citizen was to cry aloud and spare not until the United States had guaranteed Mr. TOM SCOTT'S bonds to the desired amount.

Nor do these gentlemen who are so anxious to see the tax-payers' money turned into Mr. SCOTT'S capacious pocket undertake to point out in the Federal Constitution any warrant for the action they urge on Congress. It seems to us that the old notion of an indefinite power derived from the authorization of Congress "to establish post roads" is by this time pretty well worn; and if it were not, it will be noticed that none of the arguments for Mr. SCOTT'S charming speculation have any reference to this clause of the Constitution. The general idea of the subsidy men is, perhaps, very fairly stated by a Chicago paper, which says: "The most successful nations of the earth have adopted the paternal theory, and unless we profit by the example, we shall certainly fall behind in the race for commercial equality or supremacy." And it adds that "paternalism" will be a safe thing for us, because we shall administer it "by and for ourselves." But this is an error. We shall do nothing of the kind. We never have done so, and we never can. "Paternalism" has inevitably been administered for us in the past by such men as Mr. OAKES AMES and Mr. STOCKWELL, and it is in this particular case sought to be administered by Mr. TOM SCOTT. The theory that, in such matters as these, our Government is "of the people, by the people, and for the people," is a very costly mistake. "Every man his own father" is a neat cry for Mr. SCOTT, who wishes us to pay out money for him under the interesting notion that we are benefiting ourselves; but the fact is that while we can be "paternal" to the extent of settling the bills, it is Mr. SCOTT and his associates alone who will enjoy any practical advantages.

It may be as well to see to what extent this particular bit of "paternalism" is likely to involve the country. Mr. SCOTT himself, as we understand him, estimates the length of the roads for which he asks a guarantee of interest at 3,080 miles. At $40,000 a mile, the bonds would reach $123,200,000; five per cent. on this sum would be $6,160,000 a year, which for forty years would be $246,400,000. It is one of the pleasing eccentricities of these subsidy railways that interest paid by the United States is not recoverable until the bond is due; and unless the provisions in the bill for repayment are better than those in the Union Pacific law, we should probably have the whole of this amount to raise, and the privilege of taking what might be left of the road as security. So any of our Congressmen who are inclined to support this measure for the sake of the good the public will get from it will please set down the net cost to start with at about two hundred and fifty millions. Those who vote for it for the good *they* will get from it, after the fashion of the Pacific Mail subsidy, will probably not trouble themselves at all about the cost to the country.

But we must also remember that Mr. SCOTT'S scheme is only one of many. There are a dozen like it besieging Congress. The Northern Pacific follows close at Mr. SCOTT'S heels. Then there is the "double-track freight railway, from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River," for which an indefinite guarantee of bonds is proposed. There is the "Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, to construct a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to the Cities of St. Louis and Chicago," with a similar proposition pending; there is the "Oregon Central Pacific Railway and Telegraph Line," asking also for a guarantee of interest; and there are several others which we need not here enumerate. And after Congress is thoroughly embarked in the business of "paternalism," it will have to consider the various canals across the Alleghanies, together with the New-Orleans Ship Canal and the ship canal connecting the Hudson with the St. Lawrence, and the various projects for slack-water and other navigation on the Southern and Western rivers. When it has accepted these it can refund the cotton tax, pay the Southern State debts, and go home with the comfortable assurance that it has adopted the "paternal" theory and at least a few of its most immediate consequences. But even then it will have only made a beginning.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We believe that no journal has kept the subject of compulsory education so constantly before the people, or has explained the features of the new law so fully, as our own. Yet large numbers of our most intelligent people, as well as of the officials who ought to be familiar with it, are entirely ignorant of its requirements. This is peculiarly true of our rural districts. The School Trustees of one district on the Hudson are reported already as having declined to do anything toward executing the law, because no means were provided to meet the expenses of its execution. Such Trustees ought to be suitably admonished by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There is no real difficulty on the question of expense. The Supervisors of each village ought to include in their taxes for the coming year a moderate item for the expenses of the compulsory law. There should be five or six hundred dollars allotted for the keeping of a night school, and a small sum for the cost of detaining or punishing the vagrant and truant children. This will be a much more economical measure than laying out money afterward on the punishment of these unschooled children, and far cheaper than bringing up a gang of young thieves and burglars to prey upon the property of the community. It is an interesting commentary on the old system that in any school district where the Trustees have been so saving of the public moneys, youthful burglars have already destroyed or stolen property of probably half the money-cost of a night school.

Our readers will not soon forget the case of the child MARGARET, detailed by Dr. HARRIS, and soon to be presented with all particulars in the report of the Prison Association to the Legislature, where the neglect of one ignorant girl by the village authorities cost the county hundreds of thousands of dollars, and entailed a progeny of some three hundred criminals and paupers on this State. Nothing is so economical as education, and of all savings which only bring waste is the saving of outlay on schools for the ignorant.

We regret that we do not hear more in regard to measures for the execution of this law in the country towns and villages. It is a mistake to suppose that truant and vagrant children are peculiar to New-York City. They are to be found in every school district of the State. Our river towns and the villages of Staten Island and Long Island are infested with gangs of young vagabonds, who are growing up to be thieves and vagrants. This law is designed to root out the very germs of youthful crime and vagabondism; and those village School Trustees or Supervisors commit a great fault who neglect or decline to take measures for the vigorous execution of the act.

This City has done well in appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the enforcement of the law. All the measures of the Board of Education have been thus far prudent and discreet. They have carefully avoided opening for themselves—though the law permitted it—any punitive institution for children disobeying the requirements of the act. They will use the authorities which exist for this purpose. Their rules and regulations in regard to this matter, when approved by a Judge of the Supreme Court—and we presume they will be submitted to Judge BRADY—will have the force of laws, and must be enforced by the Police. Great care will be taken in the beginning not to make the law odious from bearing too severely on poor and honest people. We regret that we hear nothing as yet of "certificates" of schooling, or some other means required from the street children to show that they have complied with the law. This, as the experience in Boston shows, is indispensable to a humane and thorough execution of the act. If the Board of Education will add to their "rules and regulations" already passed, one exacting of every boy or girl engaged in a street occupation, whether real or ostensible, a certificate from a teacher showing that the child is taught during the period required, this will at once break up vagrancy, and most of those apparent occupations, such as the "black-headed pin" peddling and the like, which are only covers for begging. It is not a severe requirement, since the child, even if supporting a destitute family, can meet the demands of the law by attending a night school, or afternoon school, during twenty-eight weeks. Any Judge would sustain it, and the numerous population of street-peddlers, crossing-sweepers, boot-blacks, and the like would be forced, for a part of the day at least, into school. A regular school soon breaks up vagrant habits.

We do not hear, however, of any new accommodations being provided by the board for this expected inflow of vagrant children. This necessity demands their immediate attention. It may be a question whether they cannot use the machinery already existing for this class, such as the "Corporate Schools," which already come under the supervision of the board, and thus save much expense.

TAKING STOCK.

Throughout the City the merchants and their clerks are now busy, often far into the night, "taking account of stock," to discover their assets and balance their books for the business of the new year. In a large concern this is a work of great magnitude, involving a vast amount of detail and wise judgment in estimating the values of stock on hand, and weeks are often occupied in its completion. In a thousand stores may be heard the monotonous calling off of the goods by one clerk to the other, and the book-keepers are everywhere intent upon their ledgers striking the balances from early morning until late at night. Though January is not usually a month of extraordinary activity in sales, yet it is one of remarkable interior activity in all business circles. The millions distributed through the January dividends on stocks and interest on mortgages also come largely into the commercial market for active use.

It is undeniable that the lower prices now ruling have resulted in reducing the over-accumulation of stocks on hand at the time of the panic last year, and in bringing about a healthier relation between supply and demand. The blow that the manufacturing interests received has caused a lessened production, and the merchants have turned their energies to the distribution of the large stocks on hand. The probability is that the stock-accounting this January will show a great decrease in the amount of goods on hand in the City. The country merchants, too, have been such conservative buyers that their stocks are generally light, and the springing up of even the ordinary season's demand will compel them to resort to the wholesale dealers to supply the deficiency. The custom which we have adopted of selling to the country merchants through commercial travelers, who at short intervals visit the traders of the interior to take their orders, has resulted in distributing business through the year, instead of the old overcrowding of certain seasons, when the country traders flocked to the City to buy a whole or half year's stock. Now they give their orders to the commercial travelers or "drummers," as the immediate occasion requires.

The reduction of the stocks throughout the country, the stoppage or diminished working time of the manufactories, and the disposal of the stocks in the hands of New-York merchants, have brought the market into a healthful condition, and prepared it for rapid improvement in all its branches when renewed activity springs up. This is a view of the situation that the business man has the best of ground for taking, and from which he can gather justifiable hope for the future, even though his balance sheet for the year 1874 does not show that large sum of profit which it had displayed on previous Januarys.

Moreover, the sharp lesson of retrenchment which the panic of last year taught has been generally and profitably heeded. If the panic resulted in the locking up of timid capital, it also bore good and valuable fruit in warning business men to husband their resources, refrain from further extension, revise their credits, and retrench their expenses. The expenses of doing business have been vastly diminished during the past twelve months, in all quarters, and it has been discovered that the economy may be maintained even under a greatly-increased volume of sales. Great ingenuity has been exercised to reap the same profits with lessened sales and diminished values, and it has been frequently successful. The same reduced scale of expenditures will be kept up during the year with the assurance of handsome profits, even if the volume of business does not materially increase.

The merchants also have been steadily wiping out their obligations, and bringing their affairs into a healthier condition—trimming sails to meet adverse weather. This process has been one of a good deal of hardship to many of them, and of course it has not made the year as exhilarating a one to their spirits as a season of brisk profits would have done, but after all it has made it one of substantial benefit. A large number of houses, who were forced into getting extensions of their paper, have been meeting these, paying for the extravagance or unwise expansion of previous years by close economy in business and personal expenses. The comparatively few failures show that this process has been carried through with unusual success. So if the year has not added essentially to the general accumulation, it has released thousands from hazardous obligations, and paved the way for sound future prosperity. The business of the City and country is in a favorable state to meet the changes and improvements which will follow the definite settlement by Congress of the financial question.

THE SALVAGE OF THE AMERIQUE.

The case of the steam-ship *L'Amerique* is one of great interest and importance to maritime people. It has just been decided, after a considerable delay, by giving the salvors $90,000 for their services. The *Amerique*, bound from Havre to New-York, was abandoned by her officers, crew, and passengers, off the coast of Brittany, April 14, 1874. The vessel was supposed to be in a sinking condition; no preparations for return to her were made by those in command; the abandonment was absolute. Subsequently the ship was taken in charge by the British steamers *Spray* and *F. T. Barry*, and towed into Plymouth, England. The owners of the derelict vessel laid claim to her, but, under British maritime law, she was liable to a lien preferred by the salvors of the cargo and ship, the total value being estimated at about $1,000,000. An official appraisal, however, fixed the value at $775,000, and on that basis the proceedings in law were conducted. The salvors claimed one-half the value of the property brought to port, this being the highest amount allowed by the usage of any civilized nation. The claim was large, but it was naturally set up in behalf of the salvors that the vessel was absolutely derelict, having been abandoned as an utter wreck. The High Court of Admiralty, which tribunal has, in England, jurisdiction of wreck and salvage cases, awarded the salvors $150,000, being less than one-fourth of the amount of the total value of the property saved. The owners of the *Amerique* appealed to the Privy Council, which is the court of last resort in such cases, and that body reduced the amount of the award to $90,000, as above stated, which is three-fifths of the sum awarded by the court below.

The laws relating to salvage are of great antiquity, and, like everything else relating to the sea, are invested with an almost romantic interest, if the dry details of law can ever be considered romantic. Salvage is defined to be a compensation and reward for labor, expenses, promptitude, peril, energy, and skill in saving, or assisting in saving, the whole or any part of a ship, boat, cargo, or things connected with them, and, incidentally, the freight already earned. Derelict property, as in the case of the *Amerique*, is regarded as utterly lost to the owners, except for the interposition of the salvors. In ancient times, property so saved was saved for the benefit of the lord or sovereign on whose coast it might happen to be cast or be brought. Property thus found, whether flotsam, (found floating,) jetsam, (recovered by diving,) or ligan, (discovered by means of buoys thereto attached,) was anciently confiscated to the benefit of the sovereign of the salvors, who allowed a liberal share to them. By a curious perpetuation of usage, modern courts at law, while recognizing the inalienable rights of the original owners, award to the hardy seamen who bring in these waifs of the sea a fair proportion of the value of the saved property. This is the manner of all civilized nations; and the custom is based upon Rhodian law, though it is not altogether certain that Rhodes first recognized the principles which now underlie the statutes relating to salvage enacted by modern civilized nations. Wreck was one of the "flowers" of the prerogatives of the Welsh, Saxon, and Norman Kings; and the legal principles now constructed into Salvage laws were not embodied into statutes until the time of EDWARD III. of England. Under modern usage, the award made is for personal services; the owner, officers, and crew of the vessel engaged in saving property, even down to the humblest ship-boy, is entitled to a share in the award; indeed, under English law any formal abandonment of such share, except in case of crews engaged in the business of saving property, is void. Where one set of salvors discover and attempt to rescue a vessel and are compelled to subsequently abandon her, the actual salvors must consider what, if any, portion of the risk they encountered was diminished by such prior action. In the case of the *Amerique*, the bark *Auburn* first discovered the derelict vessel, and, leaving two men on board, went her way. The steamer *Spray* came next, and being unable to tow the huge ship, signaled the *F. T. Barry*, and secured the services of her crew in taking the wreck to Plymouth.

American and English usage in these matters so nearly correspond that the notable case of the *Amerique* is likely to be quoted hereafter as a precedent. There is no well-defined rule regulating the rate of salvage to be allowed in the absence of an agreement. Generally speaking, the rate is one which shall constitute a liberal and reasonable reward for the service of the salvors, the expense incurred, and the dangers encountered. In this country and Great Britain steam vessels are allowed a larger proportion than sailing vessels, both on account of the more costly character of the service performed, and the greater benefit to the owners of the saved property. And in both countries one-third of the total value of the property has been, in late years, considered the largest moiety equitably due to the salvors under any circumstances. As the *Amerique's* rescue did not involve any special perils to the rescuers, nor any considerable expense to them, the sum of $90,000 may be considered a fair compensation for their labor, though it is out of all proportion to the value of the property saved after it had been abandoned in a panic by the officers of the ship.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Banking and Currency Committee of the House to-day considered the Finance bill of the Senate, which is the special order for to-morrow, and took action which may have an important influence upon the passage of the bill. The committee instructed the Chairman, Mr. Maynard, to ask from the House the right to have two amendments to the bill voted upon before the previous question should cut off the opportunity to amend. One amendment which it is proposed to offer is to strike out the provision for the exchange of silver for fractional currency. The other amendment has for its purpose a provision making compulsory the destruction of United States notes as fast as they are redeemed. It is possible that, with the silver section stricken out, the bill might be again passed in concurrence by the Senate, though any amendment whatever will have a tendency to destroy the prospects of the measure. An attempt to change the provisions of the bill in regard to the destruction of redeemed currency would certainly be fatal to its passage in the Senate. The effects of the bill, everyone acknowledges, will depend very largely upon the method in which the law is executed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress is willing to leave a great deal to the discretion of Secretary Bristow. It is safer for the hard money people to trust the Senate bill to him than to run the risk of losing everything by trying to perfect or change it. The House may refuse to allow any amendments to be offered, and such action would indicate its purpose to pass the bill unchanged. The proposition for a caucus of Republican members of the House did not meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant the issue of a call, and, indeed, a caucus might have produced more harm than good. The passage of the bill is somewhat endangered by the action of the committee, but the committee has never yet carried the House on any measure, and if the friends of the Senate bill will stand by it unitedly there is no reason to expect its defeat. On a direct vote it would have a large majority, and the only fear is that the committee may lose the power to control the House and force a vote.

THE STOWELL CASE.

The testimony of Senator Graham, of Virginia, to-day, touching the alleged sale of a naval cadetship by Congressman Stowell, bears heavily against that gentleman. Senator Graham was not cross-examined, however, the committee adjourning upon the conclusion of the direct examination. Mr. Stowell denies Graham's testimony, directly. He says he can prove that Graham wrote him a letter placing the boy appointed in nomination, to which was attached the signature of the Secretary of the Republican Committee, and that that signature was a forgery. The examination of Graham will be continued to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DESTITUTE IN THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate to-day a letter received by him from Gen. Ord, commendatory of Senator Hitchcock's bill proposing an appropriation for the relief of frontier settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. Gen. Ord says that the Nebraska State Relief and Aid Society, of whose Executive Committee he is Chairman, are now issuing to about 9,000 destitute persons only enough breadstuffs to keep them alive. This is at a cost of $12,000 per month, and it is not probable that the society's receipts will continue at this rate. Donations of clothing are arriving, which will cover the naked, but not keep them warm for two or three months longer. The General says: "These 9,000 destitute people in Nebraska must be supplied with food until they can make a crop, for there is neither work nor food for them where they now are, except it is sent them, and those with families cannot get away in the Winter."

LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report exhibiting the resources and liabilities of the national banks at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1874.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Fortification Appropriation bill. It appropriates $850,000, including the following items: Forts in Portland Harbor, Me., $50,000; Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., $80,000; Boston Harbor, $55,000; Newport Harbor, R. I., $15,000; Narragansett Bay, $20,000; New-London Harbor, Conn., $20,000; East River, New-York, $50,000; New-York Harbor, $50,000; Delaware River $25,000; Baltimore Harbor, $20,000; Fort Monroe, $20,000; Fort Moultrie, $15,000; Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, $25,000; Fort Jefferson, Florida, $15,000; Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, $25,000; Fort Pickens, Florida, $25,000; Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, $25,000; Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, $25,000; San Francisco Harbor, $70,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, $125,000; contingencies for fortifications, $75,000; surveys and reconnoissances for sea-coast defense, $30,000. The bill was discussed and finished in committee, and then the committee rose and the House passed the bill.

THE ACT ABOLISHING MOIETIES.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the House to-day providing that the act of the 22d of June, 1874, abolishing moieties shall not be construed to effect any authority, power or right of any court or officer of the United States to obtain the testimony of an accomplice in any crime or fraud on the customs revenue laws on any trial or proceeding for a fine, penalty, or forfeiture under such laws. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ROYALTY TO THE PATENTEE OF THE SPRINGFIELD BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

It appears from a report of Gen. Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, that the Government is paying a royalty on the breech-loading rifles and carbines now making at the Springfield Armory. The contracts for the royalty are made in favor of Joe V. Meigs, of Lowell, the present owner of the patent. The letters-patent were granted for seventeen years, and will continue till February, 1884. No royalty has been paid on the metallic cartridges made by the Government for the use of the army and militia. The Bureau is embarrassed by pending suits against the United States for infringement of patents on the Springfield gun.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND THE COLORED MEN.

The Civil Rights Council created by the National Convention of colored men, held in Washington a year ago, have prepared a protest against the passage of any so-called Civil Rights bill which separates the people into two classes in the enjoyment of rights which should be secured without such distinction.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' REHEARSAL.

Mr. Thomas' afternoon rehearsal, preliminary to his Saturday evening symphony concert, may be enjoyed at Steinway Hall to-day. The programme includes the overture to Gluck's "Paris and Helen," the scena and aria from the second act of "Euryanthe," sung by Herr Remmertz; Raff's Sixth Symphony—its first recital here; some new excerpts from Wagner's "Walküren," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

ALBANY.

RECESS OF THE LEGISLATURE UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

SPEAKER MAGUIRE AND THE COMMITTEES—THE MATERIAL AT HIS COMMAND AND THE DIFFICULTIES HE WILL ENCOUNTER—HIS VISIT TO NEW-YORK—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—MURPHY MEANS TO FIGHT TO THE END.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

All the great sources of information seem to have been dried up to-day in consequence of the legislative recess and the bustle and hurry which attend the departure of members to their homes and to various points of consultation or rendezvous. To the public eye and appreciation the labors of the Legislature have ceased until next Tuesday, but there will, in the interval, be some of the most intense activity put forth, all of which must have a decided bearing on the ultimate fruits to be yielded to the people by the present session. The rank and file of the members of both Houses will leave by the various trains to-day, but the leading interests will keep their headquarters open and in charge of representatives, so as to keep a look-out on the doings of rival cliques in the interregnum of legislation, while deputations of the managers of these interests are absent attending to affairs and perfecting plans in their respective districts. The Speaker, Mr. Maguire, leaves for New-York City this evening, and will make his quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. His time will, no doubt, be very largely occupied there by John Kelly and other Tammany Hall statesmen, who will consider themselves entitled to a hearing in regard to the formation and chairmanships of committees. Mr. Maguire's course in this respect will be very narrowly and scrutinizingly watched by the country members, who have been his stanch friends throughout his canvass for the Speakership, and especially so as he has decided to visit New-York, as it is construed in some quarters, as a visit of accommodation to John Kelly, who is personally a source of irritation to the rural Democracy. There is little doubt of the fact that Maguire could have been made Speaker without Tammany Hall's assistance in any shape whatever, and the country delegates, feeling their strength on this point, will be jealous as to the extent of his recognition of John Kelly and his friends.

THE MATERIEL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The construction of these committees will be, in any event, a matter of no easy accomplishment, as the Assembly of 1875 is one of the poorest in point of qualification that has been gathered in some years. It is known and recognized that one of the strongest features of the composition of the House last year was the admirable formation of its committees. As proof of the fact that no such degree of perfection is to be expected in their organization this year, it is only necessary to point out that there is not a single Democratic member of this Assembly who has ever had any experience on the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, is the only one who has served on a Judiciary Committee, and it is also the fact that there is no one well versed in the business of the Committee on Cities. The constitutional amendments providing for general instead of special legislation will render the work of framing such laws onerous and difficult in the extreme, and there is every reason to anticipate and to fear that the close of the session and the experience of a year or two under the operations of the various laws which this body will bring forth will reveal anything but satisfactory results to the people at large.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

There are some reasonably well authenticated reports in circulation now as to the Chairmanships of some of the principal committees, among which may be mentioned the following: Page, of Oswego, the candidate and representative of the Canal Ring, for the Committee on Canals; Hammond, of Ontario, on Ways and Means; Mackin, of Dutchess, on Railroads, and Kennedy, of Kings, on the Judiciary. For the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities there is likely to be much contention, and the prospective candidates are Daly, of New-York, McGroarty, of Kings; Taylor, of Monroe, and Oakley, of Queens. On this question there has been an issue already made. This issue, of course, is against Tammany, and the members representing districts of the leading cities throughout the State, embracing Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, and Syracuse, are unanimous in demanding, no matter to what other city it is to be accorded, the Chairmanship shall not go to the New-York delegation.

A NOVEL PROJECT.

It is reported to-day in well-informed circles that, by way of a diversion, the Democratic side of the House will, immediately on reassembling next week, take up the Louisiana complication and the whole catalogue of Southern troubles, and make it the theme of a very fierce onslaught on the Republican Party in general and of the National Administration in particular.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Senatorial situation is without material change as to the relative position of candidates, but it is unquestioned that Kernan is losing strength, while Murphy's prospects are gaining, and, of course, the usual background filling is done with the names of Seymour and Parker. A slight tint of Fenton is thrown in by the hopeful class of people who draw inspiration from possibilities of the most distant perspective, and in a few instances there has been a shade of Elijah Ward cast on the canvass. The Murphy managers openly announce and also evince by their actions that they have come into the field to win or to die in the struggle for their candidate, and give notice that there is no Chinese fight to be contemplated. They will not be content even with a "dog in the manger" result as to Kernan, deriving gratification from merely overthrowing his chances of success; but they want the Senatorship for Henry C. Murphy, and will have it or accept the consequences of absolute defeat.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings in the House to-day were of comparatively small interest, as attention was mainly directed to the dispatch of a little routine business prior to taking the recess. The only matter of general interest brought before the House was the introduction of a concurrent resolution by Mr. Seward, of New-York, making provision for changes of the most sweeping character in the manner of choosing the Senate and the State officers, the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor, State Prison Inspectors, and others. The resolution simply embodies articles three and five of the amendments proposed by the Constitutional Commission, and which were rejected by the Legislature. The passage of the resolution would beyond doubt be productive of great good from many points of view, but its success is not anticipated by Republican members. On the Senate election it provides for the subdivision of the State into eight districts; that four Senators shall be elected from each district on a ticket at large, and that at the first election held under the amendment the elect shall be divided into four classes, to hold their seats for the periods of one, two, three, and four years respectively, and that at each succeeding annual election members shall be elected to serve for two years. It would, of course, complicate the prospects of many men who now carry single Senatorial districts in their pockets, as it is a very different matter to managing a larger area of territory, where all the people vote for the candidates on the general ticket.

A BRIEF SESSION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate sat only about an hour this morning, and half of that time was occupied in a debate as to whether the Senate or its President should appoint the eight pages needed to carry messages about the Senate Chamber. The subject was opened by the presentation by Mr. Wood, a Republican Senator, of a resolution to the effect that the eight pages named in it should be appointed the pages of the Senate. The resolution seemed harmless enough, but Mr. Johnson, a Democratic Senator, discovered that it was a slight put upon the President of the Senate, and upon the subject he made quite a speech, which was partly in joke and more than half in earnest. He concluded by offering an amendment that for the eight names mentioned in Senator Wood's resolution, be substituted an equal number of nominations to be made by the President of the Senate; but by almost a party vote of 19 to 9, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was then carried by exactly the same majority.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

But notwithstanding the briefness of the session, some rather important business was transacted. Senator Thompson introduced an act to repeal the act subjecting the real and personal property of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad to taxation, and appropriating the amount of the county taxes thereon to paying the interest and principal of certain town bonds. Senator King also introduced an act so extending the operation of the act relating to the formation of manufacturing corporations that any three persons may form a corporation for dealing in or transporting petroleum or other oils, and that the operations of such corporation shall not be confined to the county in which its certificate is filed. Senator Woodin introduced two resolutions. One had reference to the time of holding the executive sessions of the Senate, and will be acted upon hereafter; the other, which was carried, provides that the Standing Committees of the Senate be the same during 1875 as during 1874, with the exception of the necessary filling of the vacancies left by the death of Senator Ganson.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

The only other principal feature of this morning's session was the introduction, without reading, of several lengthy reports. One was a communication containing a list of the ninety-two pardons and three reprieves granted by Gov. Dix during 1874, together with the reasons directing his action in each case. Another report set forth in detail the manner in which the commission on the building of the new Capitol have spent, during the past year, the sum of $801,599 95. The commission will ask for an appropriation during the ensuing year of $2,500,000, and that sum, it is thought, will be sufficient to put the roof on the building. The Commission on the Revision of the Statutes also presented a report of its labors during the past year. The Commissioners report that upon discovering that it would be impossible to simultaneously present Parts II. and III. of the Revised Statutes to the Legislature for enactment in 1876, they determined to suspend their labors upon Part II., as, by so doing, they will be enabled to complete Part III. by 1876, or possibly by the Fall of 1875, if it is thought desirable to hold a special or adjourned session of the Legislature at that time, as was done in 1827 and 1828, when the existing Revised Statutes were enacted. What other business was transacted was of minor importance, and the Senate adjourned until next Tuesday.

GOV. SEYMOUR NOT TO BE A SENATORIAL CANDIDATE—THE TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA TO BE TURNED TO PARTY ACCOUNT—THE PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AT ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—It is reported here to-night among the minor political circles that Gov. Seymour will positively not be a candidate for the Senatorship, but that he will be here in person next week to give his presence and counsel in the canvass on behalf his friend Kernan. Ex-Judge Comstock also, who is now here, will, it is said, co-operate with Seymour.

The Democratic leaders here are considering every means by which the Louisiana difficulty may be turned to the advantage of the party in this State. It is a fact that the resolutions denunciatory of the Federal action in Louisiana were to have been presented in the Assembly to-day, but the counsels of cooler minds prevailed, and they were withheld for more mature consideration of their scope and tone during the recess, so that they may be productive of the largest party effect when introduced and adopted, as they undoubtedly will be by the Democratic majority, on the reassembling of the Legislature next week. A message to the Legislature from Gov. Tilden, calling their attention to the difficulty, and asking for an expression of sentiment thereon, is also under consideration, and will, in all probability, be prepared and transmitted to the House, as the basis on which the resolutions are to be offered. In addition to this, there is a project being quietly discussed to hold mass meetings under the lead of the various Democratic organizations and committees in every important town and city in the State, and the plan finds many prominent advocates among the Democracy, though it has not been finally determined on.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee of the last Legislature, which was instructed to investigate and report to the present Legislature on the general subject of a revision of the laws of assessment and taxation, will hold a final meeting and make their report on or about Jan. 20. The committee has held meetings at Saratoga and New-York during the Summer, and received suggestions, both orally and in writing, from leading citizens of all parts of the State at to the means of attaining the most perfect and equitable system. In addition to this, the committee examined into the systems existing in twenty-nine other States. They are authorized in their discretion to recommend a system or to frame one, but it is not deemed likely that they will be able to make any unanimous recommendation. In this event, they may submit a majority and a minority report, or report an alternative plan. The committee consists of Messrs. Batcheller, Prince, Brewer, Spencer, Lincoln, and Alvord, Republicans, and Messrs. Weed, Beebe, and Blumenthal, Democrats—one of the strongest and ablest committees ever formed in this State.

AN ADROIT THEFT.

On Monday morning N. Denizott left this City for Philadelphia, on the 7 o'clock train, with $1,000 in greenback, in his valise. On the train he was accosted by a couple of men, who gave him what they said were several rolls of gold, desiring it to be placed in his valise. The rolls were neatly done up, sealed on the ends, and looked as though they were $5 gold pieces. They were placed in the bag, and upon arrival at the West Philadelphia depot the three men visited a restaurant in the vicinity. The two strangers then disappeared, and Mr. Denizott, after looking around for them, went to Cape May. Upon arriving there he examined the valise and found the rolls to be lead. Simultaneously he discovered that his $1,000 had been abstracted.

THE SPECIE QUESTION.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF SILVER FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINTS—THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF SILVER OBTAINABLE AT REASONABLE RATES—PRODUCTS OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES—PROBABILITIES OF MAINTAINING A SILVER CIRCULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In response to a request from your correspondent for information concerning the practicability of redeeming fractional currency with silver coins, and keeping silver in circulation as money, Dr. J. H. Linderman, Director of the Mints, makes the following statement:

The condition of the silver market is such as to favor the obtaining of silver bullion sufficient to keep the mints running at their full capacity on more favorable terms than at any previous time. The greater portion of the German stock of silver coins, estimated by the best authorities at $350,000,000 of United States money, remains undisposed of, and will no doubt soon seek any favorable market that may be opened to it, since the demand for silver in Europe and India is quite limited at the present time, and the recent explorations on the Comstock lode, Nevada, are such as to carry the production of silver bullion in the United States for the next five years very greatly above the yield for the last five years. At the same time no diminution in the annual product of Mexico is expected by those familiar with the subject. Taking the German surplus and the estimated production of Mexico and the United States as guaranteeing a supply largely in excess of any probable demand for coins or manufacturing purposes, it would appear quite certain that the amount required for coinage in the United States can be obtained without increasing or even maintaining the existing rate or price. The price in London is 57¼ pence per ounce, British standard; 925-1000 fine, or $1 12 9-10 in United States money, against 61 pence in 1865, a depreciation of over six per cent. The price in New-York is about $1 12½ per ounce, United States standard, 900-1000 fine; and on the Pacific coast about $1 12 per ounce, United States standard. Taking the New-York price, the bullion or export value of the dollar, in subsidiary coins, is 90 4-10 cents. The value of the greenback dollar, with gold at 112, is 89 2-10 cents, or 1 2-10 cents less than the dollar in subsidiary silver coin.

A SUPPLY OF FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLIONS TO BE OBTAINED.

In the event of provision by law being made for the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency, it would be necessary to prepare a stock of from ten to fifteen millions before commencing to issue the silver coin. The extensive new mint at San Francisco and the mint at Carson would be ample to furnish the coin for the States of the Mississippi Valley, while the mint at Philadelphia would prepare those required for the Atlantic States. The cost of transportation from the mints on the Pacific coast to the sub-treasuries and depositories in the Mississippi Valley, would not exceed one per cent., and the export value of silver coin would have to advance from one to two per cent. above the value of United States notes to warrant the gathering up of these coins, and their transmission to New-York for export.

EFFECT OF INCREASED PRODUCTION ON THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

In estimating the effect of the largely increased production of the mines of the United States upon the market price of Europe we must first consider what the probable demand for coins in the various European countries will be. Great Britain is liberally supplied with silver coin, and the same may be said of France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian States, and the Netherlands. Like the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain have a forced currency of unconvertible paper money, and while they continue in that condition they will require but very little silver for coinage purposes, and it would be quite safe to say that the German stock will be sufficient to meet the demands of silver for coinage in the countries just referred to for some years to come. This would leave the product of the United States and Mexico to supply India and China. The production of the Comstock lode after the 1st of April next will be limited only by the milling capacity, which is being largely increased. If the German Government should in the meantime gradually dispose of its accumulated stock, the coming Summer will probably bring a lower price for silver than has heretofore prevailed.

THE PROBABILITIES OF MAINTAINING A SILVER CIRCULATION.

As a general proposition, it may be stated that if the gold premium is kept below 110, and the present price of silver is not increased, of which there does not appear to be any probability, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the circulation of silver coins. Even if gold should advance to 113, it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation. The bullion from the Comstock lode contains about forty per cent. gold, the weight of 1,000 ounces consisting of from 930 to 950 ounces of silver, ten of base metals, and from forty to sixty ounces of gold. This large increase in the silver production of the United States must not be lost sight of in considering the gold premium in the future. No country has ever passed from a currency of unconvertible paper money to a specie basis without encountering some uncertainties as to the proper course to be pursued for the consummation of that end, or without more or less sacrifices. This country appears to be no exception to the rule. It would be very easy for any person of ordinary intelligence to frame a bill for adopting specie payments on the fundamental principles which underlie a metallic currency, but neither the condition of the country nor the state of public opinion is such as to insure the least chance of its adoption by Congress. We are therefore compelled to adopt less radical measures, and enter upon the road to specie payments by first using the inferior precious metal, silver, and which, owing to the increasing supply and diminishing demand, will probably be obtainable on highly favorable terms during the next three years.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Great preparations are being made for the revival of the Charleston races on the Washington Course. The first meeting since 1860, under the auspices of the South Carolina Jockey Club, will open on the 20th inst. The course and the stables have been put in fine condition, and a number of racers are already in training on the ground. A large attendance is expected.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Depositors in the Charleston branch of the Freedman's Savings Institution, numbering over 5,000, and representing over a quarter of a million of dollars of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in the bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the General Government, and praying Congress to take measures for their indemnification.

GRANDCURLING TOURNAMENT.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 6.—The grand curling tournament, which came off to-day on Burlington Bay, was the largest gathering of curlers ever brought together on this continent. Ninety-two rinks, or 368 curlers, reported themselves on the field. The arrangements were most complete, and the ice in splendid condition. The scene created by the whole field playing at once, was a most animated one, and was photographed on the spot. The official result cannot be ascertained to-night. The Simcoe Club, however, won the gold medal presented by the Hamilton Thistle Club, and the match between the Eastern Ontario and the Western Ontario Clubs was won by the latter.

FRANCE.

MESSAGE FROM MACMAHON TO THE ASSEMBLY—HE URGES THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER BILLS.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, urgently requesting the following legislation:

First—The passage of a bill creating a Second Chamber.

Second—Provision for the maintenance of the *statu quo* until 1880 in the event of McMahon's death before the expiration of his term of office.

Third—That when the Second Chamber is organized, both Chambers decide upon a definite Government to succeed the Septennate.

The President, in the course of the message, says:

"I have instructed the Government to ask you to place the bill for the creation of a Second Chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880, must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assemblies complete liberty to determine the form of Government."

At the opening of the session of the Assembly to-day the Government's bill for instituting an inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a large majority.

THE DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE—A SIGNIFICANT VOTE—ACTION OF THE CHAMBER—MUCH EXCITEMENT MANIFESTED—THE CRISIS SERIOUS.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—After the reading of the President's Message, M. Batbie moved that the Constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the Army bill, and that priority of consideration be given to the Second Chamber bill.

M. Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, demanded priority for the bill on the organization of the President's powers.

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, energetically supported M. Batbie's motion.

The House divided, and Batbie's motion was rejected by a vote of 250 yeas to 420 nays.

The majority was composed of all the sections of the Left, the Legitimists and the Bonapartists.

The Assembly subsequently decided, without opposition, to place the Constitutional bills on the order of the day after the Army bill, which will be taken up next Monday.

The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of the greatest excitement.

It is rumored that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the President.

The crisis is regarded as serious.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S DEPARTURE FOR SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—King Alfonso departed this evening on a special train for Marseilles to embark for Spain.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

THE QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED BY DR. NEWMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The discussion of the question of Papal infallibility and its consequences is not by any means exhausted. In addition to the Gladstone-Manning statements and the letter of Monsignor Capel and others we are informed that the Rev. John Henry Newman, D.D., the distinguished Tractarian, will publish a *brochure* on the subject on Monday next, the 11th inst.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—1:30 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over New-England. It has fallen somewhat in the upper lake region and the North-west, with low but rising temperature, winds mostly from south-west to south-west, and occasionally very light snow. It has also fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with north to east winds, and cloudy or rainy weather, and in Georgia and South Carolina quite heavy rains. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the South Atlantic States, but risen in the Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. The Mississippi River at and below Cairo, and the Ohio at Paducah have continued slowly rising, and the latter from Pittsburg to Louisville falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, during Thursday, generally falling barometer, north to east winds, rising temperature, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, high temperature, nroth to east winds, cloudy weather, and light rain or snow.

In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, and the north-west no decided change in barometer and temperature, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-east, and possibly occasional light snow in the two first sections.

In the Middle States and the lower lake region falling barometer, a slight rise in the temperature, east to north winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain, sleet, or snow.

For New-England, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature, north to east winds, cloudy weather, and rain, sleet, or snow.

The Mississippi River at and below Cairo, and the Ohio at Paducah, will continue slowly rising; but the latter from Pittsburg to Louisville, and the Cumberland at Nashville, falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	33°	19°	3.30 P. M.	37°	30°
6 A. M.	34°	18°	6 P. M.	40°	29°
9 A. M.	36°	21°	9 P. M.	40°	28°
12 M.	37°	24°	12 P. M.	39°	18°

Average temperature yesterday.....24½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37°

A STRIKE PENDING.

THE OPERATIVES AT FALL RIVER DISCONTENTED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6.—As a temporary arrangement the operatives here accept the mill-owners terms, but the feeling is so bitter that a strike is imminent. There was a most disorderly and excited meeting of the operatives to-night, all being clamorous for a strike. The leaders staved off the crisis until Saturday, when it is believed the distrust and discontent will culminate in a general cessation of work. One of the mills benind, in making up its accounts, failed to pay off the operatives to-day, and they struck.

THE EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—At a session of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That full and entire control of all spiritual matters is hereby placed under the complete and sole direction of the clergy and Episcopacy of the Catholic Church, and that the will of the priests and Bishops from the respective dioceses of the State shall be the law of the organization on morals and religion, without appeal to any other authority.

Nominations were also made for officers.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

SEVERAL COLORED WITNESSES ON THE STAND—DESCRIPTION OF THE FUSILLADE BY AN EYE-WITNESS—HOW BUCK WAS KILLED—MURDER OF AN OLD COLORED MINISTER—JUDGE SPEED'S EVIDENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 6.—The Vicksburg investigation was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Benjamin Allen, (colored,) doorkeeper for the Investigation Committee, was examined by Mr. Speer. He said: I live between a mile and a mile and a half out on the Grove street road. On the night before the troubles, about midnight, Crosby and Gen. Packer came to my house. Crosby told me some friends of his were coming in the next morning, with Owen, to have a compromise, and bade me tell Owen and them to go back. Witness then related how he met Owen with Dr. Hunt, and told Owen what Crosby had said; how, at Owen's request, he went to Crosby's house, and how Drs. Hunt and Shannon came there and arrested Crosby and told him to go home; that Dr. Shannon had drawn a pistol on Crosby's brother and struck him over the head with a whip. Allen then admitted that he had been in jail twice—once for fighting and once charged with stealing cattle. He added, the man who made the charge had left the country or he would have shot him.

To Mr. Williams—The conduct of the whites toward the blacks at the last election was threatening. Carried two men to the polls election day. White men offered one of them $10 to vote the Democratic ticket, but he refused, and left the polls. Heard no threats. He testified to having seen a slight disturbance at the fourth registration place, which was settled by the register extending the time two days. The colored people thought it would be dangerous to vote that day, and didn't generally vote.

To Mr. O'Brien—There are no white Republicans in the city now. They all left because they couldn't get office; most of the present office-holders are colored.

Charles Smith, colored, was called and his examination resumed from yesterday. He stated he got the keg of powder referred to from a firm in St. Louis.

Mitchell Jeter, colored, aged fifteen years, being examined, said he saw Owen's command pass his house, coming toward the city, and then saw them coming back. Saw the whites firing on them when Silas Hopes and the others were killed. Hopes was in a ditch and the whites right on him.

THE MASSACRE.

Moses Callaway, colored, was sworn, and testified to Mr. Hurlbut: Lived about nine miles from Freetown. Was told that a notice was read in the church on Sunday for all to come in on Monday and see Crosby take his seat, and to serenade him. I went in in company with about thirty others under Ashburv, carrying a white flag. We met Col. Furlong, Moses Hafer, and about thirty men all horseback near the Shirley House, and they began to shoot at us. When the whites fired our men formed themselves into line and tried to protect their lives. I had no arms, and ran across by the Shirley House. Capt. Hagan shot at me three times. William Nicholas carried the white flag. Know of Buck Ulord having been killed near Freetown next day. We went into Mr. Wall's house for protection, but the lady drove him out of the house because he would not drive her carriage the Sunday before. When Buck got in the road the whites shot him. I helped to bury him the next day. The white cavalry patroled that neighborhood for several days; I hid in a canebrake for several days, and then went up to Mack Tobe's, near Snyder's Bluff. His wife told me that Mack had been taken out of the house a few days before and killed; heard also of another man named George Blank being killed.

To Mr. Williams—I suppose the White Brigade shot Buck. The colored people are afraid of the white clubs, and feel that, if they don't vote the Democratic ticket, they are lost. This feeling is general.

To Mr. Speer—Sometimes I voted the Republican ticket, sometimes I didn't vote at all. Three negroes in my neighborhood voted the Democratic ticket, others the Republican. Some had to leave places for not voting the Democratic ticket, but cannot remember who they were.

On this point the evidence was contradictory, and finally witness said: "Joe Featherstone, for one, told me so a year or two ago."

To Mr. Conger—The best time for a nigger to be in the canebrake is when a fracas is going on. The blacks generally feel that they are not safe, because they have no protection.

To Mr. O'Brien—I don't know whether the colored men have leagues and clubs or not. Don't know the difference between Democrats and Republicans. I vote for the Republican because it is the strongest side. If whites were strongest, I would vote with them. Think blacks and whites can't get along. Think each ought to be on his own side. Had known Gen. Ames some here poor, whom we voted into office, and they soon got rich. Col. Furlong was one of those to get offices with jugs of whisky and dinners.

UNWILLING TO TESTIFY.

William Harrison, colored, refused to testify, saying that the colored people had not an equal chance before the committee, as the whites had counsel and they had not; whereupon the Chairman, Mr. Conger, explained that at the first meeting the committee had determined to hold meetings open to all; and, if the room was small, each party should have an equal number present; that the committee intended to have a full and fair investigation, and that there was no occasion for this intimation. He had to examine Mayor O'Leary and Col. Miller first, in order to get at the beginning. Harrison, still declining to be sworn, was directed to stand aside.

A MINISTER MURDERED.

Pus Bangs, colored, testified, I saw Mingo Johnson, an old colored minister, who lived near the Edwards' Depot, in the city early on the morning of the fight, and told him he had better leave, and that he turned back on the Jackson road, and near where the fight took place saw his dead body, with a hole in the breast and his head split open and brains scattered around. Saw three other dead bodies near it, and also the bodies of Robert Bangs and his son, next day.

To Mr. Speer—Don't know whether Edwards' Depot is eighteen miles out. Johnson said he walked in that morning.

Thomas Broadwaters, colored, refused to swear to tell all he knew, and the committee decided not to hear any portion.

David Pendleton, colored, testified that he was in the city during the fight, but that Mr. Donovan and another man called at his house and took a gun belonging to Hall's company.

Corry Scott, colored, testified to having been ordered off the street by Dr. Shannon and Capt. Cowan, who gave him ten minutes to do so.

AN UNPLEASANT ENCOUNTER.

Samuel J. Sherman, a painter, testified that when he heard the alarm, on the morning of the fight, he was at work, and ran to the house and got his shotgun and started to the court-house. Near the corner of Adams and Washington streets he met five negroes, two of whom were armed with needle-guns and the others with pistols; those with the guns cocked and presented them, saying: "Give up that gun or die right here." Mr. Gendlo saw all this; knew all these negroes by sight; one of them named Whulless was a drayman here. He never saw any of them since; had once heard that these negroes were in Jackson; gave them the gun.

JUDGE SPEED'S TESTIMONY.

Judge Frederick Speed was sworn: Have resided here nearly ten years; was Captain and Assistant Adjutant General in the Federal Army; was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Gen. Ord, and afterwards Judge of the Criminal Court by Gen. Ames; am a Republican, but have not been acting with the Republicans of Mississippi for some time; think the recent troubles originated in misadministration by county and city officials, with scarcely a single exception; few pure men have held office for several years; regard Crosby, Sheriff; Davenport, Chancery and Board of Supervisors' Clerk; Dorsey, Circuit Court Clerk; Benson, an employe of Davenport; Cordoza, late Circuit Clerk and now Superintendent of Education; Sydney Brooks and C. H. Joshua, Justices; William Broadwaters, State Wharf Master; Benjamin Lee, late Mayor; Benjamin Allen, Ex-Constable and late City Governor, and the Board of Supervisors, with a few exceptions, as corrupt and incompetent. Judge Speed then detailed a number of charges made against the officials, the greater portion of which have already been published, and the examination drifted into the manner of impaneling juries, the question of bonds, and laws governing the same, which consumed nearly two hours.

CHARGES AGAINST CORDOZA.

Among the charges made by the Auditor of the State against Cordoza as Circuit Clerk, is one of embezzlement of over $2,000 that is known, and other amounts that it is impossible to estimate; also, that all the officials were friends of Crosby and constituted the "Court-house Ring," of which Crosby was the head, and that it was almost impossible to punish any of them if Crosby did not desire it; that Davenport and Dorsey were under indictment for forgery, and that Squire Joshua had been indicted for bigamy and fled the county. Broadwaters had appropriated wharf fees, of which there was positive proof, but the matter had been hushed up by Ex-Mayor Lea; charges of corruption in city bonds and city improvements had been made against Ex Mayor Lea, under whose administration a large portion of the present debt was contracted. He was then examined in reference to the fight, but did not materially differ from Miller and Mayer. He testified that Furman, who was killed on Cherry street, had just before his death passed Mrs. Brooks on the street, brandishing his knife and muttering to himself, and Mrs. Brooks had heard him say in passing her house that the negroes would have the town in fifteen minutes. Every colored man who wanted to could vote at the August election. He saw some whites give way to aged and infirm negroes at the polls to allow them to vote. He did not vote, for he could not vote for a set of vultures simply because they called themselves Republicans. He knew that the negroes, if they voted the Democratic ticket, would be ostracized by their own race. Things had changed materially since the first reconstruction. The color line simply meant honest and capable men for office. Owing to the utter failure of the negroes as politicians, there was a preference for white officials. The negroes drew the color line long ago. At present there but three white county officials, and the negroes would not re-elect them. It was the teaching of the leading Republicans that the negroes would be returned to slavery but for the Republicans. This was done for the purpose of keeping scoundrels in office. Witness believed that any witness who swears that he was afraid to vote the Republican ticket, tells a base lie. He had differed with the leaders of the Republican Party in opinion; it was to the interest of the party to make the negroes believe there would be a war of races; he thought the attack on Vicksburg was ordered by Gov. Ames to create the impression that the people would slaughter the blacks at every opportunity. Generally speaking, the leading Republicans of the State were not identified with the interests of the State beyond their official salaries. He had heard Gov. Ames declare that he would not live in the State if given the whole of it. Witness thought there must be a change in the policy of the leaders before the State could have permanent and stable relief. The statements of Gov. Ames to Gen. Sheridan of the present necessity for troops which had just arrived were false. Troops were sought merely for political effect. If the Governor had come here before the late troubles and investigated affairs, and shown the least disposition to act fairly, all trouble would have been averted.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 P. M. until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

From the present indications the investigation will probably continue beyond this week.

One company of the Third Infantry, under Lieut. Roe, arrived here this morning.

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN—THE MOTHER OF GRACE GREENWOOD.

By the death of Mrs. Deborah Baker Clarke, at Dowagiac, Mich., Dec. 21, another link between the revolutionary epoch and the new time has been broken. Although never known beyond the circle of home and social life, perhaps no woman of her time more completely represented the great work of American womanhood in shaping American institutions. She was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Sept. 23, 1781. Her father was Dr. Joseph Baker, of Barnstable, Mass.; her mother, Lucy Devotion, granddaughter of Rev. Edward Devotion, a Huguenot refugee. One of her brothers, Col. Rufus L. Baker, United States Army, will be remembered by the older circle of army officials for valuable services in connection with the Ordnance Department. Her childhood was passed at Norwich, Conn., in the family of her uncle, Gov. Huntington, and her recollection of the events of the opening years of the Republic, and the noted men of the period, remained until a short period before her death. At the age of twenty she married Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, of Lebanon, Conn., through her husband coming into close relationship with the Edwards and other prominent Connecticut families of that time. After twenty years of married life in Lebanon, Dr. Clarke retired from his profession to Western New-York, then the "far West," and for more than twenty years lived in the vicinity of Syracuse and at Rochester. Of the eleven children born to her, eight are now living, of whom Capt. Charles E. Clarke, United States Army, Rufus L. B. Clarke, of the Department of the Interior, and "Grace Greenwood," (Mrs. Lippincott, of Washington,) are best known; although every member of the family followed the example of emigration set by the father, and have been honorably identified with the growth of important Western communities. The last ten years of her married life were passed at New-Brighton, Penn., where her husband died in 1853. Since that time she has lived with her children in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa, spending a large portion of her later years at Washington. Through this long and eventful life, Mrs. Clarke was distinguished in all circles for the remarkable vitality of her womanhood. By nature gifted with personal beauty and a mind of rare breadth and delicacy, her mental and spiritual growth kept her fully abreast of every generation through which she lived. Few women in our country had a more intelligent and living comprehension of the great currents of public affairs, and, until the last few years, the half-blind old lady was one of the youngest spirits in the society at Washington. Through her daughter, "Grace Greenwood," she always preserved a most intimate and intelligent interest in the new literature of the day, while ever at home in the culture peculiar to the educated New-England women of fifty years ago. With no aspirations for a sphere of activity beyond the ordinary lot of woman, she was yet one of the most influential personages in every community where she lived; a wise counselor in public emergencies, a peace-maker among families, a discriminating critic in literature; and, beyond this, she had in a marked degree that enthusiasm for truth and humanity which always kept her young. Her religious character in its development was eminently characteristic of the progress of our best religious life. Born into the severe New-England Calvanism of the last century, she never drifted from the moorings of reverence, faith, and moral integrity to which the stalwart characters of that period were anchored. But with her growing acquaintance with men and affairs, and her increasing interest in the expanding culture of her time, her faith put on yearly some new grace of generosity and charity, until she became in herself one of the loviest examples of the blending of all that is best in catholic, evangelical, and liberal Christianity. Through all the startling changes, disappointments, and toils of her life, her wonderful strength and gentleness of spirit was the support of all within her influence, and a new demonstration of the omnipotence of Christian trust. A true American woman, full of all that is most electric and awakening in the new time, she was one of those rare souls who best illustrate that essential womanhood which no change in human affairs can make old.—*Springfield Republican.*

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Both branches of the Missouri Legislature met to-day, and, after temporary organization, adjourned until to-morrow.

Governor elect Hardin will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY SUSPENDED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—Tremendous snow storms have blocked up the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island since the 28th of December. Every possible effort has been made to clear the track, but in vain. The snow and ice block up the cuttings to the height of eight to fifteen feet. Strong gangs of men and engines are constantly employed to make communications between Charlottetown and Sunnyside, but to no purpose. Several engines are frozen up, and the snow-plows are practically useless. The Superintendent has announced the closing of the road for the present.

MATRIMONIAL MISERIES.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the literary world by the story of "Badly Matched; or, Woman against Woman," because of the truthful presentation therein of the woes which attend the marriage of persons in every way unsuited to each other. The husband was induced to wed by the prospect of wealth; but the glittering joys of the honeymoon were suddenly banished by the realization of a "Golden Sorrow" more poignant in its agony than the pangs of poverty. This charming story, "Badly Matched; or, Woman against Woman," has just been commenced in the New-York *Weekly*, and is being eagerly and attentively perused by all classes of people.—*Monthly Reader.*

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

THIRD DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Continued from Third Page.

dressing the witness) answer that you have an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher?

His Honor—You "had."

Mr. Beach—Did you not say you had an impression?

Mr. Evarts—It has now come to that.

Mr. Beach—I suppose I can get at it now. Did you not say you had an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Tracy—I object to the question. The counsel asks the juror if he had an impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher. The first question was not that question at all. The first question was what the juror has said about it. He had closed his examination on that point.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE IMPRESSION.

Mr. Beach—No, I had not closed. (To the witness:) Did you not say that you had an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have it now? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

The Court—What has become of it?

Mr. Beach—You have not it now?

Witness—I have not the same impression.

Q.—Have not you now an impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Looking at it as you do, I should say no.

Q.—I want you to look at it in the nature of my question, and in its simple understanding; I ask you if you have not now an impression as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir. I have not at the present time.

Q.—Did not you swear that that impression would accompany you into the jury-box? A.—The impression was neither for nor against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—But did not you say that it was a question as to his guilt or innocence?

Mr. Tracy—I object.

The Court (to Mr. Beecher's counsel)—I think you, gentlemen, ought to be a little more patient with your opponent. I think he has the right to examine the witness—

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor elected.

The Court—Allow me. I allowed very great latitude to Mr. Hill this morning, because I saw in the peculiarity of the witness some reason for it, and I see some reason why the examination should be made in this case. The learned counsel has some judgment in regard to it.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Have you not repeatedly said in the course of your examination that you had an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I said that I had several impressions in connection with this case.

Mr. Beach—I am at a loss to make myself understood by the witness.

The Court—You have sufficient language to put it in another form.

Mr. Beach—I cannot put it in another form, because I am asking him as to what he did testify. (To the witness)—Will you please answer that question? Have not you testified since you have been on that stand that you then and there had an impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not intend to if I have. I have not intended to convey such an impression.

Q.—And you mean to say that now you have no impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I can safely say that.

Mr. Beach—I would ask your Honor to look at the examination of this witness from the records. He has said half a dozen times that he has an impression, and he has said half a dozen times that that impression would accompany him into the jury-box, if selected as a juror, and without disrespect to anybody, this is the most astonishing declaration that ever came from the witness stand. It is now the hour of adjournment, and I ask your Honor to take the opportunity to look at the examination of the witness.

The Court—Is that agreeable to counsel?

Mr. Evarts—Certainly.

The Court—I would like to look at the notes, and to-morrow morning we will go on with the examination.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article in your paper of this date I find the following statement:

"The third specific charge against the Corporation Counsel relates to his delay in prosecuting what are known as the civil suits against the Ring. During the last six months Mr. Smith has frequently expressed himself as ready to go on with these, and only a few days ago he referred to an intention to associate with him, in behalf of the City, George Ticknor Curtis and Ex-Judge Porter. As these gentlemen signed an opinion, three years ago, in which a doubt was expressed whether any civil action would lie against the Ring thieves, the selection was not considered particularly fortunate."

No such opinion was ever signed by Judge Porter and myself, or either of us. On the contrary—the opinion I gave to the Corporation Counsel (Mr. O'Gorman) in October, 1871, asserted the liability of every City officer who had taken public money of the City or County from the Treasury to a civil action in the name of the City or County, in the strongest terms. I then said:

"While I see no reason to expect that any adequate remedy or redress by way of civil action for the recovery of the City or County of New-York can be reached through the office of the Attorney General, I think it quite clear that no actions instituted by you in behalf of the City or County can create any obstacle to any proceedings that may be directed by that office.

In my opinion, your official duty and obligation are to pursue, with all proper diligence and fidelity, the plain and direct remedies which the law affords to the City or County of New-York, for causes of action that have accrued to one or the other of them, and to recover the moneys which belong to one or the other of them."

Afterward, in December, 1871, when the facts were better known, Judge Porter and myself gave to the Corporation Counsel a further opinion, more elaborately considering the whole subject of remedy. It ended with this summary: "It is our opinion, therefore, upon full consideration, that the action of the People vs. Tweed and others, cannot be, and that the several actions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Tweed, Connolly, Hall, and other defendants can be, maintained." Our opinion that a suit could not be maintained in the name and behalf of the State was afterward fully confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

When Mr. Delafield Smith became Corporation Counsel, in December, 1872, my connection with the County suits ceased at his suggestion, and they were placed in the hands of the gentlemen who believed in and were then prosecuting the State action. At that time these County suits had been successfully prosecuted through the special and general terms of this department, against the strenuous resistance offered by the defendants and grounded on the fact that they had been sued by the State. With regard to my recent retainer by Mr. Smith, I have to say that it may be fortunate or unfortunate, but it is neither the one nor the other on account of any doubt I ever had about the defendants' liability. I did not feel at liberty to refuse my services, although I certainly did not desire to be again employed in the cases. If the City wants my professional aid, it has a right to it, according to my notions of professional ethics. If it does not want it, I have no ambition to have the City for a client. I will add that the disposition to slander everybody who has ever had any connection with these cases, whenever an attack can be made out of which any political capital can be manufactured, and the facility with which the public swallows any imputation upon personal character, so only that the name of Tweed can be in some way connected with it, are evils of far greater magnitude to this community than the loss of all the money that Tweed and his confederates ever stole from its Treasury. As I never in my life saw Tweed or Connolly or Ingersoll or Garvey, or any of the crowd who are accused of having participated in the plunder, my interest in their welfare cannot be considerable; and, as I never had any connection with Tammany Hall, either under the old or the new régime, I may reasonably be supposed to be tolerably independent of both of them. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

A CONFECTIONER EASILY SWINDLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Joseph Zanone, a confectioner of Fifth street, in this city, was swindled out of nearly $7,000 by two men who wished to dispose of a lot of $100 bills, offering $100 on the $1,000 for the exchange. Zanone produced his money, and it was found that the men had not enough $100 bills with them, so it was agreed that the sum they had in their possession should be placed in a trunk with Zanone's money in the confectionery, the key to be held by one of the sharpers, while the three men proceeded to Indianapolis, where the fellows represented that they had a place of business, to get more bills. Shortly after leaving the confectionery one of the sharpers gave the others the slip, returned to the confectionery and took the money from the trunk, and then rejoined the men, and proceeded with them to Indianapolis, where both confederates managed to cut loose from Zanone, who has neither heard nor seen anything of them or his money since.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE SENATORIAL QUESTION — MR. DAWES SAID TO HAVE THE BEST CHANCE—GOV. GASTON'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Massachusetts Legislature met to-day, and organized by the re-election of all the officers with the exception of the Sergeant at Arms, Major Morrissey, who has held the position for sixteen years, but is now defeated by Capt. Mitchell, a one-armed soldier. The new Democratic Governor will be inaugurated to-morrow and deliver his address, and the work of the Winter will be entered upon at once. One of the earliest acts will be the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, a majority being in favor of that act, and the framing of a substitute license law.

The canvass for United States Senator was begun with the assembling of the Legislature. The opinio was generally expressed that a cancus of the Republican members will undoubtedly be held. The indications are that the Democrats will work for Judge Abbott, but nothing definite can yet be said as to the standing of the candidates. It is asserted, however, that Dawes has the best chance.

Gov. Gaston's message is a comparatively short document, conservative in tone, recommending no radical legislation. It treats of the proposed abolition of the prohibition law, the enactment of a judicious license law, also the abolition of the State constabulary, and the establishment in its place of a State force of detectives to co-operate with the Police in the suppressing of crime and the execution of the laws. It is understood that the Governor enters into a brief discussion of national politics, but advancing the Democratic theory in the most liberal style.

SPENCE PETTUS.

While the Legislature was in session the Governor and Council met, and unanimously decided not to grant a pardon to Spence Pettus, the forger, now in State Prison. This decision was foreshadowed in last night's dispatch.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—CONDITION OF LABOR IN THE STATE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 6.—The Governor's Message to the Legislature opens with an allusion to the effects of the financial panic of 1873, and the present depressed condition of affairs, with furnaces, mills, and factories closed, mining shafts decaying, and myriads of unemployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and their families against the rigors of Winter. He recommends the closest scrutiny of appropriation bills, and a reduction of the burdens of the people. During the past year the State debt was reduced by $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,697,119, the expenditures $6,602,568, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,094,551. The total debt is $24,568,635, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the Sinking Fund. The revenues of the State have decreased $1,200,000, because of the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that although $10,000,000 are annually expended for education, none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education. He alludes to the Centennial Exposition, and says: "Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, and the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind. The extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located is every day adding to its natural beauty with the contributions of art with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded to those who attend the exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor on the whole nation."

He calls attention to the necessity of an insurance department, and a law for the government of State banks and savings institutions to prevent fraud and to secure depositors. No allusion is made to national politics.

MAINE.

ORGANIZATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—The Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., the Governor administering the oath of office to the members in each House. Hon. E. F. Webb was elected President of the Senate, and S. W. Lane Secretary. Hon. W. Thomas, Jr., was elected Speaker of the House, and S. J. Chadbourne Clerk. The Governor will deliver his message to a convention of the House and Senate to-morrow. Both Houses have voted to hold but one session each day.

A joint Republican caucus this evening renominated all the present State officers. The Governor will be inaugurated to-morrow. The Senatorial caucus will meet to-morrow evening.

ILLINOIS.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES—A DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* from Springfield, Ill., says that E. M. Haines, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House this afternoon. The House adjourned until to-morrow. In the Senate, A. A. Glen was elected President. This gives the Democrats the temporary organization of both Houses.

FLORIDA.

FAILURE TO ORGANIZE — FOUR BALLOTS TAKEN IN THE ASSEMBLY

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 6.—Both Houses met to-day, and again failed to organize. The Senate stands twelve Republicans to twelve Democrats. A number of ballots were taken for the election of a President *pro tem.*, without result. Four ballots were taken in the Assembly to elect a Speaker, which were also unsuccessful. Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

THE DEBT OF THE STATE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6.—The House to-day passed the Senate's joint resolution instructing the State Board of Finance to correspond with the holders of State bonds with a view to adjusting the indebtedness. An amendment was made authorizing the board to call a convention of the bondholders.

MEXICO.

DEPUTATION FROM NEW-ORLEANS—ACCIDENT TO MME. RISTORI.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2, VIA HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The deputation from the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce has arrived in the capital. The members have been received by the President, and were entertained to-night by Mr. Foster, the United States Minister.

President Lerdo said he looked upon this visit of the merchants of New-Orleans with satisfaction. He was animated with the desire that Americans should co-operate with the citizens of this county in the extension of its commerce.

Under the auspices of New-Orleans business men the number of foreign firms offering to trade with Mexico is increasing, and many are establishing houses.

The Republic is quiet. The disturbances at Tepic were unimportant.

The railroad train bringing Mme. Ristori and her theatrical company to this city ran off the track, and was somewhat damaged, but no one was injured.

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE ON SENATOR THURMAN'S RESOLUTION RESUMED.

MR. WEST, OF LOUISIANA, DEFENDS THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—GEN. SHERMAN SHOWN NOT TO HAVE BEEN IGNORED IN THE ORDERS TO SHERIDAN—DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE BY MR. GORDON—NO ACTION ON THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana troubles, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to insert the words "if not incompatible with the public interests."

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES VINDICATED.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana, yet they wanted the President to send information to them. He then spoke of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoted from the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to show that it was necessary for the Government to interfere to protect life in that State. It had been charged here by Senators on the other side of the Chamber that the President had used the army in Louisiana in violation of law. They need not think the President had made a mistake. He might make mistakes sometimes, but he never made a military mistake. It had been charged here, further, that Gen. Sheridan was ordered to New-Orleans over the General of the Army, and contrary to all usage. He, (Mr. West,) before commencing his speech, fortunately had found upon the floor of the Senate the Secretary of War, and upon asking him if such had been the case, the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statements that the General of the Army had been ignored.

Mr. West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter received by him from the Secretary of War:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 30, 1874.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of Dec. 26 with the inclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware—That is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications, and does not state the character of them.

Mr. WEST—When this resolution shall have been passed, and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all orders and communications in reference to Gen. Sheridan being ordered to New-Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New-Orleans on Monday last, and charged that, by the laws of Louisiana, the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent, and revolutionary, and, in fact, were the acts of a mob. The seating of five members whose seats were contested before any permanent organization was without a parallel. He quoted from the records of Congress to show that John Quincy Adams at one time presided in the House of Representatives as temporary Speaker for sixteen days on account of certain contested cases, which were not acted upon until long after permanent organization had been effected. The so-called Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives had declared those who contested seats were entitled to them without any evidence to show that they were elected. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker lacked five of a legal majority of the body. He next read from a telegram, stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization and discountenanced the action of Wiltz. Gen. De Trobriand was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby by the so-called Conservative majority in the House of Representatives. The five men who contested seats had not as much right upon the floor as those in the lobby, and when those men were ejected by Gen. De Trobriand, he did not see how exception could be taken. It was all proper for the military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by facts before the Senate. He then spoke of unkind treatment toward Northern people in Louisiana, and said over 3,000 lives in that State had been yielded up for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana, but there was no peace there.

DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he did not propose to reply to the speech of the Senator (West.) He was quite willing it should go to the country and make its own answer. But when the people whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life, whose fortunes were in his through social ties, through life or death, were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not and would not remain silent, and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday—a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and the honor of the people of one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from Senators' lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this Government toward the South, then he would say, let us have done with this farce of local self-government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people. He did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contended entertained any such sentiments. He believed the integrity of the American people, of both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by that large-headed and large-hearted man of New-York to bring about good feeling and harmony would be successful. In the support which he (Mr. Gordon) gave to the resolution as presented by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect to the President of the United States. Much had been said here about the President being the Commander in Chief of the Army. He (Mr. Gordon) was glad he was Commander in Chief; glad that the military was subordinate to the civil power. He did not propose to discuss the resolution, but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber. It was charged that murders prevailed throughout the South, and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic white man's party. His reply to that was brief. The charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred; but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed, was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians? Wherever in the Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life, and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. [Applause in the galleries.] Did the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) forget that there were States in the North in the hands of the Democrats? He (Mr. Gordon) apprehended that those States were governed just as well as States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal Government, and yet the Southern people were charged day after day with being disloyal toward the Government because there were riots at elections or riots at cross-roads. A band of misguided negroes who marched at night, with arms to murder and hearts to plunder, could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked and a conflict ensued in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage, and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them, the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made the laws, collected the taxes, and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New-England would like that, how the West would like that, and strived by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people on equal ground? But we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority, though we may be as one to many, still we intimidate voters. It would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Mr. Gordon) then read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* certain testimony taken in Alabama, to the effect that bacon for the relief of persons in the overflowed districts was distributed to persons living out of those districts on the eve of election. Other colored voters swore that they had been discharged for voting the Democratic ticket, and others that they had been beaten and turned out of church for so voting. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) yesterday had spoken of lies sent out by Southern Associated Press agents. He (Mr. Gordon) thought that a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He, (Mr. Gordon,) as a Senator and a man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and to his God, would say these statements by the Southern Associated Press agents were true. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] Continuing his argument, he said: Liars, are they? What does the Senator do with the reports sent out by the leading papers of the country from New-York? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, Mr. President, does it not place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when, if falsehood existed, it also existed in the City of New-York? No, Sir; the Senator cowered before the powers of THE TIMES, *Herald*, and *Tribune*, and dared not to say it. [Renewed applause in the galleries.]

The Chair (Mr. Sargent) gave notice that if any further applause be made the rule would be enforced and the galleries cleared.

Mr. GORDON, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States. They knew when peace came, when the people of this country understood each other as they are beginning—thank God—to understand each other now, good government would ensue, life, liberty, and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not as many military companies in the South as before the war. Even the old-fashioned double-barreled shot-gun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the Government to arm black militia and disarm white men? Before the men who had no interest with the Southern people, except to arraign the blacks against them, came there good feeling existed between the whites and blacks. There were churches and school-houses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by the whites for school-houses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia in his last will and testament bequeathed $100,000 to educate colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) think these acts of semi-barbarism, which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Mr. GORDON—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Mr. EDMUNDS—I do.

Mr. EDMUNDS then requested the Senator to read from the *Record* what he did say.

Mr. GORDON—Never mind what may be in the *Record*, the words are in my memory, and will not out.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Well, the Senator has the *Record*, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation.]

Mr. GORDON—I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Mr. GORDON—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. GORDON then read from the *Record* of yesterday Mr. Edmund's remarks, where he said: "When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people, as they call themselves, the White Leaguers, or the white Democrats, or the white conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow-citizen for no other opinion's sake, turn upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers, who, it seems, have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it," &c. Resuming his argument, Mr. Gordon said: Where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the Chamber as I have done? He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the Revolutionary War, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said: If such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbarism, he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven all the crime attached to it. But enough of this. He came here with a heart full of good will toward every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice, and truth would triumph, and the feeling of good will already begun between the North and South would continue to unite and build up our common country. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. EDMUNDS said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Mr. Edmunds) said, and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Mr. GORDON said the Senator was mistaken in his position. He (Mr. Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Mr. Edmunds) made of his (Mr. Gordon's) people.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator had repeated a phrase which bordered on semi-barbarism—that he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say when they had no better arguments—they were responsible. That meant they would fight it out by the duel. The honorable Senator, (Mr. Gordon,) in speaking of his people, had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country. But unfortunately there had been a more recent period, when by the conduct of Davis, Lee, Toombs, and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag. There was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history which the Senator alluded to. The Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side. They had hotly contested elections, but the ballot-box settled all matters, and they mingled together in society, good friends. It did not become the Senator, (Mr. Gordon,) with the fairness which characterized his conduct, to impute to him (Mr. Edmunds) any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was security for life and property for all men and parties. He had no objection to white men or the Democratic Party having control over the Southern States, so they administered equal justice to all. There should be careful effort to get at the truth, and whatever it turned out to be, act upon it. But he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred, to have the truth. Ever since the rebellion had terminated, Northern men had cried out for tolerance of opinion only, and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed the political disabilities, and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion with open arms. All the North desired was that peace of which the Senator spoke.

Mr. GORDON said the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) had referred to him using the word "responsible." What he (Mr. Gordon) meant by the word was that he was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman, and as a man, for the truth of what he said; and if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement, I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Mr. Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either side he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Mr. Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another, it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, and at 4:30 Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR A NEW ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STATE OFFICERS SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Louisiana question was brought up in the House by the following resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine:

Whereas, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threatens the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State; and,

Whereas, By section 4, of article 4, of the Constitution, it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual, in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, fair, and well-guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions, and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraints, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to its being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisiana or any other State.

Mr. HALE remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter. He did not care particularly whether the subject went to the Judiciary Committee or to the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs; but he wanted an expression of the sentiment of the House, so that the House would at once begin to grapple with this important matter. It was not a new question for him. He had no doubt that the solution of the matter was in accordance with what was embodied in his proposition. He had believed so for two years, and that conviction had been strengthened every day.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said he desired to interpose an objection, so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the select committee.

Mr. COX, of New-York, wanted to know whether debate on the resolution was to be general.

The Speaker replied that debate could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. KASSON—Then I object to precipitating a debate at this time.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—It is better to precipitate a debate than to precipitate civil war.

Mr. WILLARD—I don't approve by any means of the course taken in Louisiana during the past two years, but I do object to having this House brought at once to vote upon such an important proposition as the right of Congress to fix and determine the election of State officers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—It seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion. [Objection by Mr. KASSON.] There can be no more pressing question on Congress.

Renewed objection by Mr. Kasson, enforced by the Speaker with a vigorous hammering of the gavel; but Mr. Eldridge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individuals who had lorded it over the people when that State was being reconstructed by the same tyrant.

Mr. HALE—As objection is made, I now give notice that I will, Monday next, move to suspend the rules, in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the Select Committee if the House chooses to send it to it, but the impotency of any committee getting information that will solve the question, is already shown by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings have taken place while the committee is sitting there.

Mr. RANDALL—Who has committed these high-handed proceedings?

Mr. COX—The gentleman from Maine has given notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday. I give notice that I will offer another resolution on the same subject which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a remark that Mr. Cox had offered a similar resolution before the fall of Fort Sumter.

Mr. HALE—This is no new idea of mine.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I object to further debate. If I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel the other side must do the same thing.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania—Before this question is settled we will have to send more military force to Louisiana.

Mr. HALE's resolution was returned to him from the Clerk's desk, and there the matter rested for the time being.

THE SUBJECT IN ANOTHER FORM.

The subject was dragged in again during the consideration of the Fortifications Appropriations bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, alluded to the principle of international arbitration, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, intimated that the American seacoast defences and the American navy were not in a condition to resist the Spanish navy.

Mr. COX, of New-York, ridiculed the idea of international arbitration, and showed that many of the greatest wars in history have taken place within the last quarter of a century. He declared there never was such a fiasco as the arbitration system of the Administration. Had the Administration settled the Virginius question with Spain? It was not settled. The Administration was following the British Government like a little jolly-boat behind a steamer. The Administration held up the white banner to other nations, and made war upon the American people.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, remarked that, as fortifications would probably be necessary if the Democracy came into power, he would withdraw an amendment which he had offered to reduce the appropriation.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Mr. COX, returning to the Louisiana question, remarked that there never had been anything which so shocked the public sense of the country as the order promulgated by Gen. Sheridan at New-Orleans. The people of the country were not patient or forbearing in the matter, though the people of Louisiana were—while these people fought thieves and thrust despotism they did not raise their hands against the flag of their country.

Mr. WILLARD remarked that the observation which he had made referred to the probability of the Democracy, when it came into power, precipitating the country into a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba. He (Mr. Willard) had always stood firmly as he was able for the rights of American citizens.

Mr. COX—Do you approve the bulletin of Gen. Sheridan?

Mr. WILLARD—I have already stated that I did not approve of what has been done in Louisiana for the last two years, and that includes the proceedings of the last two days.

Mr. COX—Then I make an ample apology to the gentleman from Vermont; but as to Cuba, I have to say to him that my proposition to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans does not necessarily mean going to war with Spain.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, read the dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War suggesting the proclamation of martial law and the trial of offenders in Louisiana by drumhead court-martial, and also read a decision of the Supreme Court on the question of martial law, and he remarked that the President should instantly remove that commander and put in his place a man who had some regard for the rights of people.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, protested against the criticism of Gen. Sheridan's statement, and giving credence to what he called the evidence of an affiliated and associated press under the control of White Leaguers.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, called Mr. Tremain's attention to Gen. Sheridan's dispatch and to the opinion read by Mr. Beck, and asked him for his opinion as a lawyer on that question.

Mr. TREMAIN did not give a direct answer, but addressed himself to the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Cox,) and eulogized the Republican Party.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, commented upon the undesirable and unsignified fact that fraud and misrule existed in Louisiana while the Republican Party ruled in that State and in the nation.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, again called on Mr. Tremain to answer the question put to him.

Mr. TREMAIN replied that when it came to a question whether an unoffending and peaceable people were to be cut down, or whether their murderers were to be cut down by the army, he would justify martial law, but he regarded the question as impertinent.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, commenting upon a remark of Mr. Tremain, as to the truthfulness of Gen. Sheridan, asserted that that officer had forgotten the first requisite of a man and a soldier, and forgotten his love of truth. There was not one word of fact accompanying Gen. Sheridan's telegram, or which justified its assertions. He was glad to see that not one representative had recognized the propriety of Gen. Sheridan's suggestion that the State of Louisiana should be turned over to him.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, referring to Mr. Beck's proposition that Gen. Sheridan should be instantly removed, remarked that if the principle were adopted that every man giving bad advice should be removed from his place, he was afraid that the Hall would soon be cleared of the Democratic members. [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, asked whether, if the Federal Government in Louisiana, which was in the hands of the Republican party, could not enforce civil law, Republicanism there was not a failure.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, remarked that there was no disorder or disturbance in any Southern State where the Conservative Party was in power. The trouble in Louisiana had begun with disputes between two carpet-baggers from Illinois (Warmoth and Kellogg.) The trouble in Arkansas had arisen from the quarrel of two other carpet-baggers over the spoils and plunder of the people, and the trouble in Mississippi had grown out of the fact that a Republican Sheriff would not give a bond and stole the taxes.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Harris, and declared that he was ashamed of the cowardly policy of his Republican friends in the House. If the Louisiana Republicans were thieves, the Louisiana Democrats were assassins.

Here the debate ended.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys, Topeka, Kan.; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver for the Public Land District, Kansas. Indian Agents—John Smith, for the Warm Spring Agency, Oregon; Edward Eells, Skokomish Agency, Washington Territory; J. B. Monteith, Nez Perces, Idaho; J. G. Critchlow, Uinta Valley, Utah; C. A. Bateman, Walker River, Nevada; N. F. Livingston, Upper Missouri Agency, Dakota; W. H. Forbes, Devil's Lake, Dakota.

Postmasters—John F. Greeley, Truckee, Cal.; S. C. Bates, Merced, Cal.; Thomas Yost, at Hollister, Cal.; John Brazer, Santa Cruz, Cal.; L. G. Johns, Seward, Neb.; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Ill.; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas; Hall Anderson, Lancaster, Ky.; E. C. Ramey, Georgetown, S. C.; J. R. Wickle, Cartersville, Ga.; P. R. Goold, Littleton, N. H.; J. G. Poole, Randolph, Mass.; A. B. Galucia, Dedham, Mass.; J. D. Fay, Marlborough, Mass.; Temple Dodge, Malden, Mass.; George Sherman, Lonsdale, R. I.; Rowan White, Oakland, Md.; N.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 6, A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, the house and plot of land, 16? by 150, on the north-west corner of Madison avenue and Fitch street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, to J. Harrison for $3,750.

J. Thomas Sterns sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, the stables and plot of land, 60 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-third street, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, to John H. Collins for $3,000 over and above mortgage of $16,558; total, $19,558.

S. A. Steele adjourned the foreclosure sale of the four lots on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue, to Jan. 13.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the two lots on the north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street and Third avenue to Jan. 20.

Hugh N. Camp readjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises No. 228 Pearl street to Jan. 22.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of Ninety-sixth street, 100 feet east of Third avenue, and the premises on the east side of Third avenue, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, to Friday, Jan. 8.

Messrs. J. N. Wyckoff & Co., No. 21 Park row, have issued the first number of a business circular called the *Real Estate Register*. The paper is to be issued monthly for gratuitous distribution, and is designed to convey to parties interested in New-York and Brooklyn real estate general information relative to the same, with a full list of properties held by the firm on sale or for rent.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-second street, 150 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Also, similar sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 44.10 or 25 by 41.4, on the north side of Fifty-third street, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Also, similar sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together 114 by 44 by 175 by 150 by 200, on the east side of Railroad avenue, 109 feet north of Quarry road; and one plot, 50 by 150, on the south side of Railroad avenue, 309 feet north of Quarry road, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-eighth street, 350 feet east of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the lot of land, 22 by 100, on the east side of Fifth avenue, 78.5 feet north of Sixty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 16.8 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, 148.2 feet west of Willis avenue. Also, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Thirty-first street, 250 feet west of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 three-story brick houses and plot of land, 102x150, on n. w. corner of Madison av. and Fitch st.....$13,750

By J. Thomas Sterns.

4 brick stables and plot of land, 60x98.9, on n. e. of 33d st., 100 ft. e. of 8th av.....$19,558

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Bowery, Nos. 158, 158½, and 160, w. s., 50x100, partition; Paschal W. Turney, Referee, to Augustus Barth.....$78,900

Catharine st., w. s., No. 86, 24.6x100; Jacob Bennett to Ernestina Cohn.....

Prince st., No. 72, s. s., 25.3x110; Charles W. Bellows to Lemuel B. Clark, one-third part.....20,000

9th st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Avenue C., 20x92.3; C. Bock to L. Nathan.....

28th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to P. G. Maloney.....14,500

33d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Louis Nathan to Christopher Beck.....19,800

40th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9; J. Early to Elizabeth, wife of Simon Salomon.....14,000

40th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; P. Hagan to Elizabeth, wife of Simon Salomon.....20,000

43d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.8x100.5; U. M. Gawtry to B. Hughes.....20,000

49th st., n. s., 331.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x100.5; Sarah Z., wife of H. E. Pease, to Anna M. Vidal.....15,000

60th st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Susan Casey, widow, to Eliza A. Graves.....16,000

124th st., s. s., 118.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; H. A. Perkins to Christina Perkins, widow.....35,000

Avenue B, s. w. s., 300 ft. from Cedar st., 25x100; T. Soltz to H. McSnain.....14,000

Concord av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 145th st., 25x100; J. A. M. Schneidertoecher to F. Adling.....3,000

3d av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 56th st., 25x95; John Eagan to Martin B. Ochs.....600

Avenue C, n. w. corner 13th st., 91.9x83; Siegmund T. Meyer to Bernard L. Ackerman.....34,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

2d st., n. s., 138.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 24x96.2; Berdilia Raab to W. F. Schneider.....$140,000

40th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x91.11; John T. Demarest to John Delargy.....$13,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Warick st., No. 26, 21 years, per year.....$3,800

19th st., n. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue B, 71.3x92, 4 11-12 years, per year.....$2,000

1st st., No. 12 North River, 3 years, per year.....1,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND BUYERS, Landlords and tenants, are requested to call at our office and get a copy of our REAL ESTATE REGISTER, published for the advantage of owners desiring to sell, exchange, or rent their property, either in City or country, and for the convenience of those desiring to purchase or rent, and for general information respecting New-York and Brooklyn real estate.

J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park Row.

$22,500 FOR A HANDSOME FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone house. 24x65.2x100; also, two very handsome four-story brown stone in 57th st., and two in 58th st.; these houses are within three minutes of the Elevated Railroad, which is to be completed to 59th st. this Spring, when 57th st. will be within twenty-five minutes of Wall st.

RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park, the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased for a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NO. 10 EAST 55TH ST.—NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, elegantly finished, 22x65x100. A bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 51 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUPERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cross sts.

FRUIT OR DAIRY FARM—7? ACRES; NEAR depots; five miles from Middletown, Orange County. Map, &c., at No. 1 Park place. C. H. OLIVER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 23 Park row, Manager.

HOUSES AND FLOORS IN WEST 25TH AND West 32d sts. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway, 1 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 158 and 160 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,

Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

ALSO NEAR WALL ST.,

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an Extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-room, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13.*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
HELVETIA.....Saturday, Jan. 30.——
——.....Saturday, Feb. 6.

For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16.——

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, EECHLAUY.....Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Saturday, Jan. 23
WILLIS DE PARIS, LACHESNE.....Saturday, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE.....Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRADY.....Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

ANDES.....Jan. 9.

For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.

ATLAS.....Jan. 18.

For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.

ETNA.....Jan. 27.

For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.

ALPS.....Feb. 5.

For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of CITY, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, between 4th and 5th avs., below 42d st. State price. Address T. W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Saturday, Jan. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE—POSTPONEMENT.

The new steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will not leave for Havana until SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can be engaged, under the direction of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
JOHN C. THAMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON WITHdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.

MR. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.

MR. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

THE FIRM OF I. B. NEWCOMBE & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. I. B. NEWCOMBE will sign in liquidation.

I. B. NEWCOMBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. M. E. RIVAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of I. B. NEWCOMBE & CO., at No. 17 Broad st. I. B. NEWCOMBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875 JOSEPH PACKARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name of HORACE R. KELLY & CO. for the transaction of a Shipping and Commission business, and for the importation and sale of tobacco, succeeding to the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., except as to liquidation.

HORACE R. KELLY.
JEAN D'HUMIERES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. E. LEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. LEE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

C. E. LEE,
J. F. LEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. J. G. MILLENTHAL IS THIS DAY admitted a special partner, contributing the sum of $100,000. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of S. W. BOOCOCK & CO.

S. W. BOOCOCK.
J. G. MILLS, Special.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP firm of HELLER, MERZ & CO., manufacturers of Ultramarine Blue, is dissolved from this date. Its former business will be closed by the undersigned only, and the same business will be continued by us at No. 72 William street, New-York, and at the works in Newark.

FRED. HELLER,
HENRY MERZ.

JAN. 6, 1875.

The new firm will sign HELLER & MERZ.

MR. JOHN E. READ AND MR. EDWARD P. HAFF are this day admitted as partners in our firm. HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1875.

MR. FREDERIC L. AUCHINCLOSS IS ADmitted to our firm as a partner, from this date.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We are happy to announce that MR. HENRY OOTHOUT will be associated with us in business from date.

JAN. 1, 1875. THOMAS DENNY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.,

NEW-YORK.

"IT ALWAYS PAYS YOU TO GO THERE."

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

Goods delivered free in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders by mail.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

d10-law6w*th.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, JONAS H. LANE, ALBERT D. SMITH, and WILLIAM H. KLAPP, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HULL, defendant.—To William Hull, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, and William H. Klapp, plaintiffs, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of New-York County, in the State of New-York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for thirty-two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1874, besides costs.

REED & DRAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d31-law6w*th

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COLLINS, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of this Court I shall sell at public auction on the 18th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 70 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, three locomotive tubular boilers and two locomotive fire boilers, in good condition. Can be seen on the premises.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1875. ROBERT KING, Assignee of Charles Collins.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

LEFT AT THE STALLS OF THE UNDERsigned on the 6th of September one BROWN HORSE. If not called for within three days he will be sold to pay expenses.

B. V. DAVIS,
Mott Haven Livery Stables.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J., 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken and returned to City; terms moderate.

PICKART & CO., No. 96 Water st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties transient or permanent desiring comfort will find this house first-class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired parlor, ladies' and gents'. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished, sunny rooms, with board; en suite or singly, and every requisite for a first-class house; dining-room on first floor, and table well provided; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE, 734 st., near 5th av., would rent choice of rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of three or four; no other boarders; a fair price expected; References. Address Box No. 2,672 P. O.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, EAST, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Two large square rooms and one small, handsomely furnished, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12 STS. Suitable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. L. FISH.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room, on fourth floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentleman; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 30TH ST.—THIRD and fourth floors, well furnished, to let; all conveniences; private table only; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; day boarders taken.

NO. 113 WEST 34TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, southern exposure, with board; small room on fourth floor. Reference exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. No. 237 4th av., near 20th st.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOME front room on second floor to let, with board; house and location first-class.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 124 East 10th st., near Irving place.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Stevens House, 27th st., to let till May; suitable for gentleman and wife; ask for suite No. 93.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table; references required.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY ROOMS to let with board. Apply at No. 33 West 27th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, BETWEEN 20TH AND 34TH sts. and 6th and Madison avs., a second floor, with light rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, child, and maid. Address, with lowest price, which must be below $100 weekly, B. D., Post Office Box No. 2,994.

WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH breakfast, near 30th st. and 5th av. Address, stating terms, Box No. 310, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITU

THE PACIFIC MAIL CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND IN THE HOUSE.

IRWIN BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE—HE READS A STATEMENT—HIS BEARING—REFUSES TO ANSWER A QUESTION PUT BY THE SPEAKER—COMMITTED TO THE COMMON JAIL.—MR. CHARLES ABERT'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—HOW MR. DAWES CAUGHT HIM—PROBABLE SPEEDY DISCOVERY OF ALL THE PERSONS WHO RECEIVED MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House has ordered Mr. Richard B. Irwin to be confined in the District Jail. The proceedings when he was brought before the bar of the House this afternoon took the usual form in such cases. Following the example of most of his predecessors before the bar of the House, Mr. Irwin read a paper setting forth the reasons why he thought he ought not to be considered in contempt. These protests of contumacious witnesses have a great sameness, and always contain much about the rights of the citizen and the true prerogatives of Congress. Mr. Irwin's paper was original in some respects, and one or two of the reasons which he offered against the proposed action of the House were decidedly unique. He had already told the committee a great deal more, both voluntarily and in answer to their questions. Indeed, he seemed anxious to tell the whole story, except that his sense of honor forbade him to speak the names. He said it was entirely unnecessary to send him to jail on this account, because the committee was already finding out the persons who received the money, from other sources, and his confinement could therefore do no good. But to attempt to compel him to answer now the questions propounded by the committee would have the effect of suppressing a great deal of truthful testimony, and he intimated that the real purpose of the proceedings against him might be inspired by a desire to conceal the truth. These pleas were of no avail, and the resolution directing the Speaker to put to him again the questions which he had refused to answer to the committee, was passed without opposition. The climax of interest was reached when Irwin and Sergeant at Arms Ordway advanced together to the area in front of the Speaker's desk, to hear the questions put by the Speaker. Irwin looked faint and sick, as he no doubt was. His physical condition, together with his manly bearing, and the evident marks of refinement and intelligence, won upon the sympathy of the House and the galleries, so that it was at that time almost an even chance whether, out of pity, the House would not deal with his case in the most lenient manner. To the first question, as to the names of the parties to whom he paid money, Irwin declined to make answer. The second question, as to what was the largest sum of money he paid to any one person for aiding him in procuring the subsidy, he answered without hesitation, "Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars." The tone of the answer, and the apparent application of it to Mr. Schumaker's case, caused quite a laugh on the floor and in the galleries, which Mr. Schumaker, fortunately for himself, was not present to hear. Then followed the ever-recurring discussion concerning the power of the House to punish for contempt, and concerning the place of Irwin's confinement, which ended by the passage of the resolution turning the witness over to the Sergeant at Arms, to be held in his custody in the common jail. Irwin will be allowed to remain in his room at Wormley's to-night, under charge of a Deputy Sergeant at Arms, and it is intended this evening to take him to the District Jail to-morrow.

MR. CHARLES ABERT'S TESTIMONY.

Meantime Charles Abert, another attorney of the company, and an attorney for Irwin, has been put upon the stand, and, in trying to navigate the narrow channel that lies between saying nothing and saying something, he has become stranded, and will be compelled, without doubt, to give the committee information of the persons to whom he paid the $150,000. He had paid out the money at Irwin's rooms to certain designated parties, some of whom he never saw before, and has never seen since. Mr. Dawes, by a series of sharp questions, elicited the fact that before making the payments the persons who were to receive the money were introduced to him by a person whom he knew, so as to establish their identity. Abert, when he was asked to give the name of the person who introduced these parties to him, could not help smiling himself at the way in which he had been caught, for of course no confidential relation of attorney can be pleaded in regard to this person. The committee expect to have before them to-morrow the books of the Washington branch of Jay Cooke & Co.'s banking house, where three of the checks of Mr. Schumaker were deposited. Mr. Abert will be recalled, and the committee are very hopeful of securing full information from him of the names of the parties to whom he made payments.

IRWIN BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

HIS STATEMENT—HE DENIES THE RIGHT OF THE HOUSE TO FORCE HIM TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM ON THE SPOT—HE ANSWERS ONE AND REFUSES TO REPLY TO THE OTHER—COMMITTED TO THE COMMON JAIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TILL THE FURTHER PLEASURE OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—During the debate on Louisiana affairs to-day the Sergeant at Arms appeared at the bar of the House having in his custody Richard B. Irwin, the contumacious witness in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship investigation.

The Speaker, addressing Mr. Irwin, said: "It is my duty under the order of the House to address to you this question: Are you ready to answer the questions which have been addressed to you by the committee, and which you have heretofore refused to answer?"

Mr. Irwin—I am not, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker—The witness is at liberty to make a statement if he desires.

Irwin then proceeded to read the following statement to the House:

MR. SPEAKER—I am not in contempt of the House of Representatives. I am not in contempt of its authority, as the House of Representatives has never ordered this investigation. I have not refused to answer any questions which this House authorized the Committee on Ways and Means to ask. After requesting the Committee on Ways and Means daily, for five days, to furnish me with copies of the resolutions under which they were (or professed to be) acting, there were handed me on the fifth day five documents purporting to be the resolutions or orders. Two of these documents were resolutions passed by the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress. The third was a resolution offered on the 3d of April, 1874, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but not passed by the House, and upon which no further or other order has been taken. This resolution, if it had been passed by the House, would undoubtedly have authorized so much of the present inquiry as was necessary to substantiate the statement of Le Grand Lockwood that a large sum of money was appropriated and used by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to procure the subsidy. But that resolution, even if it had been passed, would have directed no inquiry beyond the substantiation of Mr. Lockwood's statement, and it was never passed. The fourth document refers to the testimony taken during the Forty-second Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means, but without any order whatever by this House. The fifth paper authorizes the Committee on Ways and Means to send for persons and papers and administer oaths in matters from time to time pending and under examination before said committee. I am advised that "pending" means properly pending—duly pending—pending under the standing rules or orders of this House, or under the special order of the House. The inquiry into the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy forms no part of the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means under the standing orders of the House, the functions of that committee being confined to the raising of revenue, and I do not find among the papers handed to me by the committee, or anywhere else, any special order of this House directing that committee to undertake this investigation. I therefore most respectfully submit, Mr. Speaker, that in declining to answer a question which this House has never authorized or directed to be put, I am not and cannot be in contempt of the authority of this House. I have stated to the committee under oath that I did not employ a member or officer of this House who was also an officer or member of the last House; in other words, that I did not employ any person subject to the jurisdiction of this House to the extent of these inquiries; that I did not pay any money to any such person; that I had no understanding that any money was to be paid to any such person, and that I have no knowledge that any money was paid to any such person, there is not a shadow of evidence to oppose my statements, and, in my judgment, there never will be and never can be. I most respectfully submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this House has no jurisdiction; certainly that the Committee of Ways and Means, without the order of this House, has no jurisdiction to the extent of this inquiry over my transactions with other citizens who are not under the control of this House. So far as I myself am concerned, the committee will bear me witness that I have answered frankly and fairly and truly every question that was put to me, including even some questions which neither this committee nor other human power had any right to ask; such, for example, as "What was my salary as agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at San Francisco;" and the inquiry into my bank account with a firm of private bankers in the City of New-York, which I myself voluntarily exhibited to the committee, showing and stating that it had nothing to do with this inquiry, and which the committee returned to me as irrelevant to this inquiry, but which they afterward proceeded to examine during my absence in New-York. These things, Mr. Speaker, this committee had no more right to examine than they had to examine my under clothing. While, therefore, as far as I have gone I have told to the committee the truth, and nothing but the truth, I am prepared to tell the committee the whole truth as far as relates to myself, but when it comes to revealing matters which exist in confidence between myself and other citizens beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, and of this House, to the extent of the inquiries put to me, I stand upon my duty as a man, upon my honor as a gentleman, and upon my rights as an American citizen, and most respectfully refuse to answer these inquiries, and in doing so I disclaim any intentional disrespect for the authority of this House.

In the second place, I submit that neither the House of Representatives nor any other power in this land has any right to deprive an American citizen of his life, of his liberty, or of his property without due process of law, and as the authority for this opinion I refer to the Constitution of the United States. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the Constitution framed in 1789 by the convention of which George Washington was President. I refer to the clauses drafted by Thomas Jefferson, without which Virginia refused to ratify that Constitution. I am advised by my counsel, and do myself firmly believe that there is no power in this country to punish any citizen for anything, either in his person or in his property, without due process of law. It is the prerogative of Congress to make laws for the government of the people, and to hang them up where every citizen can see them. Outside of these laws there can be no crime and no punishment. I am told that this House can compel me to answer, whether it has or has not the right to do so. I know that you can direct against me the whole physical power of this nation. It is deposited in your hands as a sacred trust, not as partisans, but as Judges. Against that overwhelming power I should contend in vain. On no man in this land would that mighty hand rest more heavily. In all ages men have been forced to lie by every conceivable torture, but never on the earth has one man been compelled by physical force to tell the truth against the dictation of his honor or of his conscience. Finally, I appeal to the common sense of this House to consider the practical effect of insisting upon a reply, which, in the course of events, has become unnecessary, to a question which I consider the committee had no right to put, and which this House has never directed them to put. The committee and the House must by this time perceive that, substantially, all the information that could possibly be obtained from me by an answer to the question at issue, is now being elicited from other sources; that the truth of my answers is confirmed by every line of evidence, and that it has become of small consequence particularly whether I reply or do not reply to the questions of the committee. Under these circumstances, the only practical effect of any action the House may take in insisting upon an answer to the questions in dispute, will be to suppress a mass of valuable and interesting testimony, for the most part not available from other sources, but which I am and always have been ready to place at the disposal of the committee, either voluntarily or in reply to their questions, and I can imagine no one that will be gratified at this result except those who are interested in the suppression of that testimony. If my testimony be true, as it is in every word and every line, allowing for the imperfection of human memory at this distance of time, it must be evident to every impartial member of this House that the House of Representatives not only has no right to insist upon an answer to these questions, which it has never authorized to be put, but that no practical good can result from such persistence; and, Mr. Speaker, I have told the truth, and that truth will stand to all eternity like a rock against which all the forces of nature and all the powers of man will hurl themselves in vain.

When Mr. Irwin had completed the reading of his statement, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Speaker to propose to the witness the following questions:

First—Give the names of the persons whom you employed to aid you in procuring the subsidy from Congress, in 1872, for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Second—What was the largest sum paid by you to any one person to aid you in procuring that subsidy?

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker proceeded to put the questions to Mr. Irwin.

To the first question Irwin replied; "Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to decline doing so for the reasons which I have already stated." To the second question he replied: "Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. [Sensation.]

Mr. Daws then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin, having been heard by the House, pursuant to the order heretofore made, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer, and that he be considered in contempt of the House.

A long discussion then ensued on a resolution offered by E. H. Roberts, of New-York, directing the Sergeant at Arms to keep Irwin in custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia. Finally the resolution was modified so as to read:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to abide the further order of the House, and that while in such custody he be permitted to be taken by the Sergeant at Arms before the Committee of Ways and Means, if he shall declare himself ready to answer such questions as may be lawfully put to him; and while he shall so remain in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms he shall be kept in the common jail of the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

A further colloquy arose on a question suggested by the Speaker, as to whether the time had not arrived when it was his duty, under the law on the subject of contumacious witnesses, to certify the fact of Irwin's refusal to testify to the District Attorney of the District of Columbia. No decision was arrived at on that point, but the Speaker, as the House was about to adjourn, said that in the absence of instructions from the House he would feel it his duty to certify the case to the District Attorney.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES W. ABERT—HE ACTED AS IRWIN'S DISBURSING AGENT—DECLINES AT PRESENT TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—HE IS ORDERED TO APPEAR AGAIN WHEN CALLED UPON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sergeant at Arms Ordway is still unable to reach Ex-Postmaster King, of the House of Representatives, with the summons to reappear before the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. King is reported to have been at Buffalo last Monday night, and is now supposed to be somewhere in Central New-York.

Congressmen Schumaker and Parsons are still in town, ready to give their testimony when desired by the committee.

The Ways and Means Committee met at 10 o'clock, and up to the present, 11 A. M., remained in secret session. After that hour they resumed the Pacific Mail investigation.

Charles Abert sworn and examined by Mr. Kasson:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Q.—Were you a resident of Washington in 1872? A.—No, Sir; I have not been a resident of Washington since 1861.

Q.—Where was your place of business? A.—Occasionally in Washington.

Q.—Where was your place of business in the Spring and Summer of 1872? A.—I was employed here in Washington.

Q.—And in what business? A.—I was employed in various businesses; but I will state that I was the agent or attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from 1860 down to September, 1873.

Q.—Have you an office in Washington? A.—No, Sir; I only came in as business called me here. My home is about fifteen miles from here.

Q.—Your business was conducted by correspondence? A.—Partly by correspondence, and partly in person.

Q.—Now, Mr. Schumaker, did you get your instructions in regard to the business of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in the Spring of 1872? A.—From Mr. Bellows principally, and from Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Did you receive instructions in person or by letter? A.—Sometimes by letter, and sometimes in person.

Q.—Did you have interviews with Mr. Richard B. Irwin in connection with that business? A.—I did.

Q.—What were your duties or functions in connection with the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the Spring of 1872, prior to July, 1872? A.—I was Mr. Irwin's counsel in connection with that matter.

Q.—Were you aware that at that time there was pending an application in Congress for a subsidy? A.—I commenced that application as the counsel and agent for the company in December, 1871.

Q.—What aid did you give Mr. Irwin in the procuring of that subsidy? A.—I aided him as counsel in advising him, and in collecting statistics, procuring papers, and the general duties of counsel in such matters.

Q.—You directed him as to the course he should pursue? A.—I cannot say that I directed him in the course he should pursue. I was managing the case until February, 1872, as, I believe, the sole agent of the company for that purpose. About the first part of February, 1872, I was superseded, and Mr. Irwin was put in sole control of the matter, and I was requested by him to aid him as counsel. I was considerably disappointed and mortified at being removed, but the company continued me as its agent as heretofore for general departmental business, and at Mr. Irwin's request I aided him as counsel in the matter until the conclusion of legislation thereon.

Q.—Did you also act as disbursing agent for any expenses in connection with it? A.—I did.

Q.—To what amount of disbursements? A.—I cannot state positively, for I have not any memorandum with me.

Q.—You have an idea of about how much? A.—Something over $100,000. I cannot say exactly.

Q.—Was it less than $125,000? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—Was it less than $125,000? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—Then you think it was between $125,000 and $150,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—Covering what period of time were those disbursements? A.—They were made at different periods during the progress of the case.

Q.—Between what dates? A.—Some time between February and the latter part of June.

Q.—You would say then that the period of the disbursements was between Feb. 1 and July 1? A.—Between the 2d of February and 1st of July.

Q.—You disbursed nothing connected with the transaction after 1st July? A.—I think there were some disbursements made after that time.

Q.—Can you give me what time? Fix the last limit as nearly as you can. A.—I cannot say definitely, but would state that it was not later than September of that year.

Q.—Were the moneys which you disbursed received by you in checks or in cash? A.—Sometimes by check and sometimes by cash.

Q.—Can you state what amount you received by checks, or give any round sum which you received by check, as nearly as you can? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you not state the largest sum you received by any one check? A.—The largest sum in any one check was $160,000.

Q.—And that check was sent to whom? A.—That I cannot tell you—I mean by that, that I don't recollect.

Q.—From whom did you receive it? A.—I received it from Irwin.

Q.—Can you give the date when you received it? A.—The 27th of May.

Q.—Did you receive it by letter? A.—I received it personally.

Q.—At Washington? A.—At New-York.

Q.—On what bank? A.—The American Exchange National Bank or the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New-York—one or the other.

Q.—What other considerable sum do you remember receiving by check? A.—There was a sum of money received by check on the 15th of May, I think, for $50,000 or $60,000.

Q.—Did you receive that check by letter or in person? A.—I received that in person in New-York to deliver to Mr. Irwin.

Q.—From whom? A.—Either from Mr. Stockwell or Mr. Bellows, I cannot say positively which. It was one or the other.

Q.—And that check you gave as a check, or as money which you delivered upon it, to Mr. Irwin? A.—My impression is that I gave Mr. Irwin that check.

Q.—Did it bear your indorsement? Was it payable to your order? A.—That I do not recollect.

Q.—But you did not draw the money yourself in that check? A.—I think I handed Mr. Irwin the check, and if it required my indorsement, I, of course, indorsed it, but I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect on what bank that check was drawn? A.—I do not.

Q.—The check for $100,000 you drew the money on yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you take that money? A.—I brought that money here.

Q.—And to whom did you deliver it in Washington? A.—I was directed by Mr. Irwin as his counsel to make certain payments here. Mr. Irwin, I understand, has declined to state to whom he made payments, and therefore I feel a hesitancy, as his counsel, in answering that question. As to whom those payments were made, in view of my relation to him as counsel, further than to say, in defense of my own reputation, that any agreement or of that was paid with any agreement or understanding or expectation that it would ever reach any member of Congress. I will state on that point that, presuming I should be interrogated on that, I have called on Reverdy Johnson for his opinion as to the duties of counsel in such matters, and expected it to arrive this morning. I am not a very experienced lawyer or I should have decided the question on my own responsibility, and I thought that, as the occasion would very likely be put to me, I should be prepared with an opinion from a gentleman whose standing is known throughout the country, and I have written to him for his opinion on that point.

Q.—I will pass that for the present, and ask you of what Bar you are a member? A.—I was admitted to the Bar of the court of Washington in 1845. I have not practiced before any of the present courts of the District of Columbia. I am a member of the Bar in Rockwell, Montgomery County, Md.

Q.—Have you practiced in any of the courts of Washington during the last twelve years? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you practiced in Montgomery County? A.—Yes. I reside four miles from the county town, and am a member of the Bar there.

Q.—In what sums did you pay out that $100,000? A.—I have no memorandum, and my memory would not guide me with any accuracy.

Q.—Do you recollect the largest sums you paid to any one person? A.—I do not.

Q.—To whom did you render any account of these disbursements? A.—To Mr. Irwin.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir; I was not responsible to any one else. When I was removed in February I considered my direct communication with the company in connection with the subsidy as entirely closed. I was removed entirely, and would have gone to my home in Maryland, but Mr. Irwin desired me to remain with them. I will state further that Mr. Irwin is a relative of mine.

Q.—To how many persons did you make payments from that sum of $100,000? A.—To from fifteen to twenty, I suppose.

Q.—Were those persons residents of the City of Washington? A.—Some of them were and some of them were not. Some of them I never saw before and have never seen since.

Q.—In what State did those persons reside who were not residents of Washington? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—But the names of those to whom you made payment were all given to Mr. Irwin, were they not? A.—They were.

Q.—He knows to whom you made those payments? A.—He knows to whom he directed me to make payments. They were made under his directions as counsel, and the receipts were taken and furnished to him.

Q.—Of the $50,000 or $60,000 which you received on the 15th of May, what was done with that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You made no disbursements of that sum? A.—I don't know whether I disbursed any of that or not.

Q.—But you delivered it all to Mr. Irwin? A.—I did. I do not know whether it was $50,000 or $60,000.

Q.—Was the other sum which you received for disbursement in excess of that $100,000 received in cash—you say that you received from $125,000 to $150,000? A.—I believe I have stated that that was the only check I received.

Q.—The next was handed to you in money? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Mr. Irwin.

Q.—To be disbursed under his directions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were these payments made to persons resident in Washington? A.—Some of them were and some of them were not.

Q.—Were they made to the same persons who received the other sums of which you have spoken? A.—I do not know whether any of these were persons who had received sums of money from me before or not.

Q.—Recall, if you can, whether they were in part the same persons? A.—Several of them were.

Q.—Do you wish to make the same statement in reference to the persons receiving those payments that you made respecting those who received payment out of the $100,000? A.—I want my answer in reference to that matter to cover the whole of the disbursements that I made.

Q.—You had better repeat that statement, or put it in the form in which you wish it to stand. A.—It is already just as I desire it to stand in answer to the former question.

Q.—Did you receive any sums prior to the 15th of May, either from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company or from Mr. Irwin? A.—I think I have mentioned that I made some disbursements prior to the 15th of May. They were small amounts.

Q.—Were those disbursements made to the same persons of whom you have spoken in answer to the other two questions? A.—I think not; I cannot be positive at this time.

Q.—Do you recollect to whom the payments were made? A.—I could remember to whom some of the payments were made.

Q.—Are you willing to state to whom any of those payments were made? A.—No, Sir; because all of them were made by me in the same capacity.

Q.—Do you mean to say that as to all the payments made prior to the 15th of May you wish to make the same statement as you made in reference to the other two? A.—Yes, Sir. I paid a good many of Mr. Irwin's expenses, house-rent and various matters, which were not inconsiderable, for he is a gentleman who has always lived in proportion to his means, and his means have been comfortable.

Q.—Will you state what you received for your own services in connection with the transaction? A.—I will state that when I commenced the case my agreement with Mr. Stockwell was that I was to receive $1,000 in cash, and $30,000 if successful. The $1,000 was paid to me in cash. The other was not paid because I was superseded. With reference to the payments made to me by Mr. Irwin, they were between $5,000 and $7,000, as my counsel fees. I have no hesitancy in stating, myself, what I received.

Q.—That amount will cover all that you appropriated to your own use, or that you were paid for your own use in the transaction? A.—Yes, Sir, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—With whom was that first agreement that you have stated? A.—With Mr. Stockwell personally.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was in December, 1871. I will state that I never had another agreement with Mr. Stockwell, but he paid me this $1,000 as a retaining fee, and he was to arrange with the company to pay me the balance on the passage of the act.

Q.—Did you ever apply to the company for any further payment? A.—I did not, because I deemed it useless; I had no agreement, no written contract, nor did I have any evidence to sustain me further. I was continued as the counsel of the company until 1873. The company then, for economical reasons, reduced its employes, and for that reason, as stated in the letter to me, I was removed.

Q.—Do you recollect the names of the persons to whom you made the payments of the $100,000? A.—I do not recollect them all.

Q.—You have a list of them? A.—I have not a list of the Christian names of all of them.

Q.—But you have a list of their surnames? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beck—You have said that you have a list of the men to whom you paid the money? A.—Yes; but I have not the data with me.

Q.—Where are the data? A.—At my house.

Q.—Have you not been at home since you were summoned? A.—I have been.

Q.—Is there any difficulty in bringing those data with you? A.—None at all.

Q.—Be kind enough to refresh your recollection by looking over those data. A.—I can do so.

Mr. Niblack—You state that you are a relative of Mr. Irwin's. A.—Yes; he is a nephew of mine. I have known him from boyhood.

Q.—You state that he received $100,000 the day that he left New-York for California. Please state for what purpose he drew that money? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he take it with him to California? A.—I know nothing at all about what he did with that money.

Q.—The inference would be, if he left New-York immediately for California, that it was not to be expended for anything connected with the subsidy here in Washington? A.—Unquestionably.

Mr. Burchard—Was there any provision in your first agreement with Mr. Stockwell that required you to distribute any funds here? A.—None at all. I made an express agreement with Mr. Stockwell that no counsel was to be employed here except myself, without my express sanction, and during the time that I was agent and counsel for the company I never employed any one else. When Mr. Irwin received that letter of the 2d of February superseding me I was angry and disappointed, and expressed my intention to return to my home in Maryland. Mr. Irwin said that I could be of great assistance to him from my knowledge of the affairs of the company here, and he requested me to act as his counsel, and I did so. There was no agreement as to what I should receive from Mr. Irwin.

Q.—When did you first receive money to disburse? A.—In the latter part of February or the first part of March.

Q.—That money you received from Mr. Irwin? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you deposit any of it to your credit in the bank? A.—I do not think I did. I paid the money as the disbursements were required.

Q.—Do you know Charles W. Goulding? A.—I think I recollect a man (Goulding) being in Washington during that period.

Q.—Had he any connection with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in connection with subsidy? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of any funds being distributed by him? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know William S. King? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of any funds being paid to him by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or by Mr. Irwin? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know A. H. Whiting? A.—If the committee commences asking such questions and goes all around, it will by and by obtain an answer which I do not think, as counsel, I am obliged to give.

Q.—Do you decline to answer the question as to whether you know Mr. Whiting? A.—I do not know Mr. Whiting.

Q.—Where did you make the disbursements you speak of. A.—With one exception, in Washington.

Q.—Had you met with the parties to whom these disbursements were made frequently or occasionally before that? A.—Most of them I never saw before, nor have I seen them since.

Q.—Where were Mr. Irwin's quarters at that time? A.—Part of the time he was at rooms opposite the Arlington House, and part of the time at a hired house on I street, near Fifteenth street.

Q.—Were the disbursements made at his rooms? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Was Mr. Irwin present? A.—He was not.

Q.—Were the payments made after Mr. Irwin had left for San Francisco? A.—A portion of the payments were made prior to his leaving for San Francisco.

Q.—Was Mr. Irwin present when these payments were made? A.—He was not.

By the Chairman—You returned to Mr. Irwin receipts from all the persons to whom you paid the money? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was he when you made your return to him? A.—He was in California, I presume.

Q.—You did it by letter? A.—I did.

Q.—You inclosed to him an account of the persons to whom you paid the money and the sums which you paid, with the receipts? A.—I did.

Q.—Therefore he has in his possession the names of all those persons and their receipts? A.—I do not know.

Q.—He has had them? A.—Yes.

Q.—He acknowledged the receipt of them? A.—He did.

Q.—You brought the cash to Washington and distributed it in bills? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the size of the largest of the bills? A.—I think $1,000.

Q.—How much of the $125,000 was in $1,000 bills? A.—I think it likely that perhaps half the amount was in $1,000 bills.

Q.—Have you had any communication with Mr. Irwin with reference to your testimony here? A.—I have.

Q.—Has he requested you not to state here as to whom you paid this money? A.—He has not. He has left it entirely to my sense of duty as counsel.

Q.—He has not requested you to withhold the names? A.—He has not.

Q.—Do you understand it to be the privilege of counsel of the party to withhold communications? A.—I consider it the privilege of counsel. My client has himself declined to answer the question, and that is what causes me to decline answering.

Q.—Has he requested you to withhold these names? A.—I do not think he has.

Q.—I do not desire to ask at this time for any confidential communication which he has made to you, but I wish to ask you as to a fact dependent of any communication which he has made to you as counsel or otherwise—that fact is something which you have done yourself. I ask you to whom did you pay that money? A.—That money was paid by Mr. Irwin's directions.

Q.—I have not asked you by whose directions it was paid. I do not ask you for anything communicated to you by your client, or that you have learned from your client. I ask you simply as to what you have been doing yourself—that is, to whom did you pay that money? A.—I consider that an answer to that question would be a violation of the relations existing between Mr. Irwin and me as his counsel.

Q.—I will be satisfied if you simply say whether or not you will answer the question? A.—I cannot answer it as at present advised. I have asked the opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as to how far I should be relieved from answering that question by my obligations as counsel. I will state that had I been called here as a witness preceding Mr. Irwin's examination I should not have hesitated one instant in answering the question in full, but Mr. Irwin having himself declined to answer the question, and I having seen him on that matter and he having declined to give his consent to my answering the question, I, as present advised, hesitate to answer.

Q.—You have stated that you made these disbursements in Mr. Irwin's rooms, and that many of the men whom you paid you had never seen before or since. How were you put in communication with them? A.—They were introduced to me.

Q.—By whom? A.—By various parties.

Q.—Did you give notice that they should meet you there? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—You say that many of these men you never saw before or since, and that they were introduced to you at Mr. Irwin's rooms by some other person. Who is the person who introduced them? A.—I would request the committee to wait until I get this opinion from Mr. Johnson, when I may be able to answer all questions fully.

It being past 12 o'clock, and this request appearing reasonable, the examination of the witness was suspended, and the committee took a recess.

At the afternoon session of the committee, Mr. J. G. Moore, the Book-keeper of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, produced a transcript of Irwin's account from the books of the bank, showing that the total of his deposits there between Feb. 14 and July 1, 1872, was $34,500. The witness produced the vouchers for the payments made on and after July 22, 1872. Most of the checks were in payment of current household expenses. About $4,700 had been paid on checks to the order of Charles Abert, the Washington counsel of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

WHAT THE DIRECTORS SAY.

MR. FOGG RESIGNED BECAUSE HE HAD NO TIME TO ATTEND TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS—MR. RUFUS HATCH TO BE RETAINED.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 59 Wall street, but no business of interest was transacted. Mr. F. L. Talcott informed a TIMES reporter that a dispatch had been received from the company's California agent stating that five wooden ships and one iron ship, which he had been authorized to sell, were disposed of for $225,000. The vessels were old and dilapidated, and it would have cost more money to put them in repair than they were actually worth. They were formerly employed on the San Diego line. In answer to a question as to the causes of the resignation of Mr. William H. Fogg, who was only elected a Director of the company in the early part of last December, Mr. Talcott said that Mr. Fogg resigned because the office required too much of his attention. He could not spare the time from his private business. Mr. Fogg had recommended the selection of Mr. Underhill, formerly of the Park Bank, as an experienced accountant, and advised that he should be interested with the duty of a careful examination of the company's books. Mr. Underhill was selected, and had been examining the affairs of the company for some time. Mr. Talcott regretted that Mr. Fogg had deemed it necessary to resign at this time, as he was a little apprehensive of its moral effect. Mr. Fogg had, however, signified his desire to retire from the board about Dec. 23, on account of the extra work which he felt was entailed upon him by the position, and the event was, therefore, not unlooked for. In answer to an inquiry regarding rumors that Mr. Hatch was opposed in the board and contemplated resigning, Mr. Talcott said that the stories were untrue. He also stated that nothing but business of a routine nature was transacted at the meeting of the board on last Tuesday.

Mr. William H. Guion, another Director of the company, said that he could give no information to THE TIMES about the meeting on Tuesday or of anything now concerning the company's affairs. The resignation of Mr. Fogg, he understood, was on account of the demands of his private business.

Mr. F. Alexandre, President of the company, told a TIMES reporter that the prospects of the corporation were greatly improved. The board had succeeded in reducing expenses at least $50,000 per year. The two mammoth steam-ships, City of Tokio and City of Peking, which had been eating up immense sums of money without any return, were now in active service and would soon begin to pay something for what had been expended upon them. The Alaska, too, was now afloat, and would do good service, it was hoped, for many years. The company, he stated, also owns enough unincumbered real estate in California to pay all its liabilities. The line, he said, was the greatest shipping corporation which floated the American flag, and should be encouraged by the American people.

Mr. Rufus Hatch, in a conversation in the company's office, said that the promised statement would be ready in a few weeks. He would probably go to Washington to-day. He was anxious that Irwin should tell all he knew, and he (Hatch) thought that if it was his intention to break up the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, he would find it too difficult a task for him to accomplish. It was a contract that he would not be able to carry out.

Mr. William H. Fogg, the retiring Director, in conversation with THE TIMES reporter said that his resignation was substantially for the reasons stated in THE TIMES of yesterday. He felt that it was the duty of an officer of a corporation to devote all the time and labor required by the position. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's interests were enormous. They required more attention from a Director than he could possibly give them and at the same time attend to his own private business. He thought that, if a Director could not be as active in the company as its exigencies demanded, in justice to the stockholders he should resign. He had, besides, only a small amount of stock in the company, (only enough to entitle him to election,) and having the care of his China house almost wholly entailed upon him, he could not, with his ideas of the duties of a Director, afford to discharge the duties of the office.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPOSTOR CAUGHT.

FORGED LETTERS DECEIVE THE RAILROAD COMPANIES, WHO ISSUE SCORES OF PASSES ON THE ACCOUNT OF OTHER RAILROADS.

A case of more than ordinary interest was up before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The prisoner, O. K. Howard, is charged with swindling almost every railroad company throughout the country by obtaining passes on forged letters, purporting to have been signed by Thomas R. Sharp, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A few days ago he called on the General Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and procured a pass to Buffalo and return on the following letter:

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, }
BALTIMORE, Jan. 2, 1875. }

J. M. Toucey, General Superintendent Hudson River Division New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company:

SIR: The bearer, one of our passenger conductors, wishes a pass over your road to Buffalo and return.

Please issue on the account of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and oblige. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS R. SHARP.

The pass, valued at $18, was issued to him, and the letter was afterward found to be a forgery. Howard, who arrived in the City only a short time since, was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he registered as "O. K. Howard, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." He was committed, in default of $10,000 bail, on two charges, one of forgery and the other of obtaining money under false pretences. When arrested tickets, passes, and conductors' checks were found in his possession. Among the lines which he victimized are the Pennsylvania Central, the New-York and Hudson River Road, the Fall River Line, the Tennessee Air Line, and the Union Pacific. He called on Mr. George P. Byrne, of No. 115 Leonard street, stationer, and ordered $80 worth of bill-heads and headed letter paper, all to be headed "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company," stating that he was General Purchasing and Supply Agent for the line. The companies have long been looking for him, but he has always eluded them until now.

MUNICIPAL INFLUENCE AT ALBANY.

Commissioner Van Nort has sent the following communication to Mayor Wickham, in response to his letter relative to the departments having representatives at Albany:

JAN. 5, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of 4th inst., calling attention to that part of your message to the Common Council in which you call "attention to the practice which has in some of the departments prevailed, of sending persons to Albany to affect or influence legislation having particular reference to the department represented." In accordance with my views expressed to you at considerable length some time since, and which same views I continue to entertain, that all legislation necessary for the Department of Public Works should go through the Mayor and Common Council, to have a right to expect, and may rely upon, my co-operation in putting an end to the practice mentioned. As I have already communicated with you in reference to some of the requirements of this department, at your convenience I should be pleased to confer with you and explain what further is necessary upon which legislation will be required.

Very respectfully, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

FREE LECTURE AT THE ELEVENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Mr. George May Powell, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, kindly volunteered to deliver last evening his lecture on the "Arabs," for the benefit of the newsboys and others who frequent the lodging-house in the Eleventh Ward. The large chapel connected with the institution was crowded with street boys, eager to hear what the lecture had to say about Egypt, Palestine, the Nile, and the many wonderful things which the Oriental Topographical Corps have brought to light. The lecture was illustrated by beautiful crayon drawings, representing Jerusalem, Nazareth, and the pyramids. Mr. Powell's lecture was delivered in a very graphic and interesting style, and was replete with humorous descriptions of the places and persons he had visited and met during his travels in the Holy Land. The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by the boys, and at its conclusion they showed their appreciation by uniting in a vote of thanks to Mr. Powell for the delightful evening he had afforded them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Luther Terry, the sculptor, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gov. E. M. McCook, of Color

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Western Union.. 77⅝ | 1100 Rock Island.....103¼
2500 do..... 77½ | 100 do.....s4.103¼
2000 do..... 77⅝ | 200 do.....103⅜
4000 do.....b2 77⅝ | 500 Erie Railway.....29
1900 do..... 77½ | 1100 do.....28¾
500 do..... 77⅝ | 200 do.....b3. 28½
100 Mich. Central.... 84⅛ | 200 do.....28⅝
2700 Pacific Mail..... 34 | 1100 do.....28¼
600 do..... 33⅞ | 100 North-western.c. 47½
600 do..... 33⅝ | 1700 do.....47⅜
2000 do..... 33⅝ | 500 do.....47½
800 do..... 33⅝ | 100 North-western Pf. 69
2000 do..... 33⅝ | 500 Toledo & Wabash. 20
100 do..... 33⅝ | 500 do.....19⅞
2400 do..... 33⅝ | 100 do.....s10. 19¾
2700 do..... 33⅝ | 500 do.....20
800 do..... 33⅝ | 200 do.....19⅞
400 do..... 33⅝ | 400 do.....s3. 19¾
600 do..... 33⅝ | 200 do.....19⅞
400 do..... 34 | 2000 Union Pacific.... 36¼
700 do..... 33⅝ | 500 do.....s60. 36½
700 do..... 33⅝ | 900 do.....36⅝
200 St. Paul..... 38½ | 500 do.....36⅞
800 do..... 38⅝ | 500 do.....s80. 36½
400 do..... 39¼ | 100 do.....36⅞
500 Lake Shore..... 79¼ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... 79¼
2000 do..... 79⅜ | 800 do.....8
200 do.....s5. 79 | 500 do.....8¼
2500 do..... 79⅜ | 2000 Ohio & Miss..... 31⅞
1100 do.....s60. 78¾ | 100 do.....31¾
500 do.....s90. 79½ | 800 do.....32⅜
700 do.....b3. 77⅞ | 500 Chi. & Alton.b. c.103⅝
1650 do..... 77½ | 50 Del., L. & W..b3.106⅞
500 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 do..b. c.b3.106⅞
700 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 200 Morris & Essex.. 95⅞
1200 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do.....32⅜
700 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 32½
2100 do.....s60. 78⅛ | 100 do.....32¼
200 do..... 77½ | 210 Alt. & T. H. Pf.b.c. 25
700 do.....s60. 76⅝ | 100 T., W. & W. Pf. b. c. 32
2100 do..... 77½ | 200 do.....30⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 1000 Tol., W. & Wabash. 19
400 do..... 77¼ | 600 do.....19⅜
400 do..... 77¼ | 1100 do.....19⅝
60 Adams Express.. 99¼ | 600 do.....19⅝
150 U. S. Express..... 99 | 100 do.....19⅝
400 do.....s60. 98⅝ | 600 do.....c. 19⅝
400 do.....b. c. 99 | 300 do.....c. 19½
5 Amer. Exp..b. c. 62½ | 800 do.....19⅝
1000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 33½ | 950 do.....s3. 19¼
2000 do..... 33⅞ | 500 do.....19⅜
700 do..... 34 | 800 do.....19⅜
400 do.....s3. 34 | 1200 do.....19
700 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....19⅛
200 do..... 33⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 19¼
100 do..... 33⅞ | 100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 34¾
200 do..... 34 | 10 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd. 93¾
200 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....93
500 do.....s3. 33⅞ | 2500 Ohio & M....b. c. 32⅜
15 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾ | 2000 do.....32¼
20 do.....b. c.101⅜ | 500 do.....32⅛
10 do.....101⅜ | 200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 83
100 do.....101⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 83
100 do.....101⅜ | 200 do.....83

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s..... 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..117½
'81, Reg.....118⅛ | 5,000 do.....12.117⅝
10,000 do.....118¾ | 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....
52,000 do.....12.118¼ | '67.....c.118½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. | 40,000 do.....c.118⅝
'65.....118¼ | 20,000 do.....b.c.118⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. | 3,500 do.....118½
'65, N.....117⅝ | 25,000 U. S. 5s, '81.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg.. | Reg.....b.c.114
'67.....12.117¼ | 1,000 U. S. 5s, '81.
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.. | Reg.....12.113⅞
'67.....12.118¼ | 35,000 do.....12.113⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Ss.. 95¼ | 1200 Un. Pac..b. c.b3. 36⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, o. & C. 55¾ | 300 do.....s3. 36⅝
2,000 do..... 55⅝ | 500 do.....36⅞
5,000 do.....b. c. 55¾ | 2200 do.....s3. 36⅝
7,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 55¾ | 800 do.....s3. 36⅝
2,000 do.....b. c. 55½ | 2000 do.....36⅜
2,000 Alb. & S. 1st.. 105¾ | 21 Cl. & Pitts. G'd. b. c. 89
6,000 C. B. & Q. C. 7s. 102 | 200 Erie Railway. b. c. 28⅝
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. | 500 do.....28¾
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. | 200 do.....28¼
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st.....b3. 99½ | 700 do.....28⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 7s..... 104 | 100 do.....28⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 98 | 200 do.....28⅝
8,000 N. Y. C. 1st, | 200 do.....28⅝
C.....b. c. 112 | 600 Lake Sh...b. c.s3. 79¼
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 70 | 100 do.....79⅜
1,000 O. & M. Cons.. 93½ | 1400 do.....79⅜
17,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.. 93 | 500 do.....c. 79⅜
1,000 C. Pac. 1st, San | 400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 47⅜
Joaquin Br.. 83 | 100 do.....47⅜
5,000 W. Pac. Bs..... 85 | 300 do.....s3. 47⅜
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 90 | 100 do.....47⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 90⅜ | 100 do.....47⅝
2,000 U. Pac. Sink. F. 80¼ | 800 do.....47⅝
10,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 90½ | 100 do.....s3. 47¼
20,000 do.....91⅝ | 800 do.....47¼
43,000 C. & I. C. 1st. 68 | 400 do.....47⅜
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 94½ | 400 do.....s3. 47¼
1,000 St. L. W. 1st.. 85 | 400 do.....47⅜
1,000 D. & H. R. 1st. 103 | 400 do.....47⅜
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 105¾ | 300 do.....47
10,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.. 109⅜ | 400 do.....46⅞
10 Ninth Nat. Bk.... 99 | 700 do.....47
100 Panama R. b. c. 114½ | 50 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 68⅛
400 Atl. & P. Tel. b. c. 19¼ | 400 do.....62
13 do..... 19 | 15 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 105½
300 do..... 19⅜ | 100 C. & Rock I. b. c. 103⅝
100 do..... 19¾ | 100 do.....b3. 103⅝
3330 do..... 20 | 100 do.....103¾
100 do..... 20¼ | 50 do.....103⅝
900 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 77⅜ | 200 do.....c. 103⅜
600 do..... 77⅜ | 55 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 68⅛
1700 do..... 77⅞ | 100 do.....68¾
100 do.....s60. 76⅝ | 100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....s90. 76½ | 800 do.....68⅜
200 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 50 Chi. & Alton.b. c. 103⅝
1650 do..... 77⅞ | 50 Del., L. & W..b3. 106⅞
500 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 do..b. c.b3. 106⅞
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 200 Morris & Essex.. 95⅞
1200 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do.....32⅜
700 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 32½
2100 do.....s60. 78⅛ | 100 do.....32¼
200 do..... 77½ | 210 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 25
700 do.....s60. 76⅝ | 100 T., W. & W. Pf. b. c. 32
2100 do..... 77½ | 200 do.....30⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 1000 Tol., W. & Wabash. 19
400 do..... 77¼ | 600 do.....19⅜
400 do..... 77¼ | 1100 do.....19⅝
60 Adams Express.. 99¼ | 600 do.....19⅝
150 U. S. Express..... 99 | 100 do.....19⅝
400 do.....s60. 98⅝ | 600 do.....c. 19⅝
400 do.....b. c. 99 | 300 do.....c. 19½
5 Amer. Exp..b. c. 62½ | 800 do.....19⅝
1000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 33½ | 950 do.....s3. 19¼
2000 do..... 33⅞ | 500 do.....19⅜
700 do..... 34 | 800 do.....19⅜
400 do.....s3. 34 | 1200 do.....19
700 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....19⅛
200 do..... 33⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 19¼
100 do..... 33⅞ | 100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 34¾
200 do..... 34 | 10 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd. 93¾
200 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....93
500 do.....s3. 33⅞ | 2500 Ohio & M....b. c. 32⅜
15 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾ | 2000 do.....32¼
20 do.....b. c.101⅜ | 500 do.....32⅛
10 do.....101⅜ | 200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 83
100 do.....101⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 83
100 do.....101⅜ | 200 do.....83

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.c. 95 | 500 Union Pacific..s3. 36⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, '76..... 97½ | 100 do.....35½
2,000 Mo. 6s, '77..... 98 | 1000 do.....b3. 36¼
5,000 Del., L. & W. C. 117½ | 300 Rock Island.....s2. 103
15,000 Mor. & E. 7s, 71. 101½ | 200 do.....103
10,000 West. Union.s3. 77⅛ | 500 do.....102⅞
4000 do..... 77⅜ | 500 do.....103
800 do.....77⅛ | 300 North-western.c. 46⅞
300 do.....b3. 77¼ | 400 do.....46⅞
2000 do.....c. 77⅛ | 1700 do.....47
800 do.....77⅛ | 200 do.....47⅛
200 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 1800 do.....46⅞
100 Maryland Coal.... 19¾ | 100 do.....47
10 United States Ex. 69½ | 100 North-west. Pref. 61½
2000 Pacific Mail..... 33⅞ | 100 Erie Railway.....28¾
200 do.....33¾ | 500 St. Paul.....s8. 38¼
100 do.....33⅝ | 200 do.....38¼
700 Ohio & Miss..... 32 | 300 do.....38⅛
200 do.....32⅛ | 300 do.....38¼
100 Lake Shore.....b3. 79⅛ | 100 do.....38⅛
8500 do.....s7. 79 | 5 N. J. Central.opg. 106
200 do.....s60. 78⅝ | 700 Toledo & Wab.... 19⅛
1100 do..... 79¼ | 200 do.....19⅜
100 do..... 79⅜ | 200 do.....19⅜
100 do.....b3. 79⅛ | 200 do.....c. 19¼
100 Illinois Central....100½ | 100 N. Y. N. H. & Hd. b3. 133

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..... 114⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '65, N.....b. c. 117⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c. 118⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....s3. 117⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '65, N.....s3. 117⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 92⅞ | 100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. s3. 101¾
5,000 do.....b. c. 93 | 25 do.....opg. 101¾
1,000 Ch. & N. W. com. coup. G. bds.... 82⅜ | 300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.... 79⅛
4,000 do..... 82¼ | 2000 do..... 79⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90 | 2000 do..... 79⅛
2,000 do..... 90⅛ | 7500 do..... 78⅞
8,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 90⅛ | 1800 do.....b3. 79
2,000 U. Pac. S. Fd.. 80⅜ | 1200 Erie Railway. b. c. 28⅝
1,000 Lg. Dock bds. 101⅛ | 500 do.....28¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 64 | 10 Panama R. b. c.....115
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div.. 66 | 800 Un. Pacific..b. c.... 36⅜
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 101⅞ | 900 do..... 36½
6,000 A. D. & Im. 6s. 59 | 200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 46⅞
2,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 91¼ | 500 do..... 47
3,000 R., W. & Og. con. 7s..... 93 | 500 do..... 47⅛
2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 1st..... 93 | 500 do..... 47¾
500 do.....b. c. 105¼ | 1000 do..... 47
100 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.....b. c. s10. 116⅜ | 500 do.....b3. 46⅞
10 do.....117 | 200 C. & Pitts. G'd. b. c. 88⅞
100 do.....116¾ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3. 61¼
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 35 | 35 N. J. Central.....106
300 At. & Pac. Tel...b. c. 19⅞ | 100 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 103
100 do.....b3. 20 | 100 do.....b3. 103⅜
100 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 77¼ | 100 do.....102⅞
500 do.....77⅜ | 500 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3. 68⅛
100 do.....s60. 76⅝ | 1300 do..... 68⅜
100 do.....s90. 76½ | 100 do.....68⅜
200 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 600 do.....68⅜
100 do.....77¼ | 600 do.....68⅜
60 do.....77⅛ | 300 do.....68⅜
100 do.....77¼ | 600 do.....68⅜
100 do.....77⅛ | 100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 19⅜
100 do.....77¼ | 600 do.....19⅜
100 do.....77⅛ | 1100 do.....19⅝
60 Adams Express.. 99¼ | 600 do.....19⅝
150 U. S. Express..... 99 | 100 do.....19⅝
400 do.....s60. 98⅝ | 600 do.....c. 19⅝
400 do.....b. c. 99 | 300 do.....c. 19½
5 Amer. Exp..b. c. 62½ | 800 do.....19⅝
1000 Pac. Mail...b. c. 33½ | 950 do.....s3. 19¼
2000 do..... 33⅞ | 500 do.....19⅜
700 do..... 34 | 800 do.....19⅜
400 do.....s3. 34 | 1200 do.....19
700 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....19⅛
200 do..... 33⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 19¼
100 do..... 33⅞ | 100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 34¾
200 do..... 34 | 10 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd. 93¾
200 do..... 33⅞ | 100 do.....93
500 do.....s3. 33⅞ | 2500 Ohio & M....b. c. 32⅜
15 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾ | 2000 do.....32¼
20 do.....b. c.101⅜ | 500 do.....32⅛
10 do.....101⅜ | 200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 83
100 do.....101⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 83
100 do.....101⅜ | 200 do.....83

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600 West. Union..b3. 77 | 100 North-western.... 46⅜
1100 do..... 76⅞ | 500 do.....s3. 46⅞
1000 do..... 77 | 700 do.....46⅜
500 do..... 77⅛ | 500 do.....46⅜
500 do..... 77⅛ | 600 do.....46⅜
200 do.....s60. 76⅝ | 100 do.....46⅜
800 do.....s3. 77 | 200 do.....46⅜
100 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 300 do.....s3. 46⅜
200 do.....77 | 100 do.....46⅜
2500 do..... 77⅛ | 300 do.....s3. 46⅜
500 do..... 77 | 100 do.....46⅜
100 do.....77 | 100 North-west. Pf.... 61⅜
500 do.....s3. 76⅞ | 400 Rock Island.....103⅛
200 do.....s60. 76 | 200 do.....103⅜
400 At. & P. Tel..... 19¾ | 100 do.....b2. 103⅛
200 Canton..... 59 | 100 do.....s3. 102⅞
100 Quicksilver..... 35 | 300 do.....103
50 Wells-F. Ex. div. 70⅜ | 300 do.....102⅞
2200 Pacific Mail..... 33⅞ | 100 Del., L. & W..b3. 106⅜
300 do.....b3. 33⅞ | 1100 St. Paul.....s3. 38⅜
2300 do..... 33⅝ | 300 do.....s3. 38¼
900 do..... 33¾ | 500 do..... 38¼
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜ | 100 do..... 38⅜
1100 Erie Railway.... 28⅝ | 200 do.....s10. 28⅝
200 do.....s10. 28⅝ | 200 St. Paul Pf.....s3. 58⅛
500 do.....s3. 28⅝ | 40 do..... 58⅜
200 do..... 28⅜ | 300 do..... 58⅛
25 Mich. Central.... 82 | 700 Toledo & Wab.... 19⅛
1100 Lake Shore..... 79 | 200 do..... 19⅜
2300 do..... 78⅞ | 200 do..... 19⅜
500 do.....s3. 78⅝ | 100 do..... 19
8000 Union Pacific.... 36⅜ | 200 Ohio & Miss..... 32
500 do..... 36¼ | 100 do..... 32⅛
1500 do..... 36⅜ | 400 do..... 32
900 do..... 36⅛ | 300 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 27

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Wall street markets to-day were weak and unsettled, and speculators who had purchased in the expectation of the usual January rise were evidently quite anxious to step down and out, feeling naturally disgusted at the downward course of prices. About the weakest stocks on the list were Lake Shore, Western Union, and North-western. Lake Shore opened at 79¼, and sold down to 78⅜. The statement that the company is largely indebted to the Department of Internal Revenue had an unfavorable influence on the stock. There were several large sales of Pacific Mail at 33⅜. North-western sold at 47½@46⅜ @46¾@46½, exhibiting a slight recovery at the close. In Erie, Rock Island, Wabash, and the other leading active stocks there are no violent fluctuations to record.

The ruling rates for money on call early in the day were 5@6 per cent., but before 2 o'clock Stock Exchange borrowers had ample accommodations at 4½ per cent. Just before the close of bank hours money was offered freely at 2@3 per cent., but of course these rates cannot be accepted as a criterion. The rates for mercantile paper are as last given. Government bonds were in good inquiry and the market closed firm in tone. State bonds were practically neglected, with the exception of Tennessees and Missouris. In railroad bonds the only feature was a continuance of weakness in Central and Union Pacific Firsts, the former declining to 92⅞, and the latter to 90. The remainder of the list was steady and in moderate request. The transactions aggregated $200,000, distributed among 27 different varieties.

To-day's foreign advices reported a gain of £68,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance, and the rate of discount in the open market at London, for three months' bills, down to 4 13-16 ₱ cent. This led to a belief here that the Bank of England rate will perhaps be reduced to-morrow, the regular weekly meeting day of the Directors. Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107½; 1867s at 107¾; 10-40s at 104⅜@104½, and New 5s at 103½. Erie to 26⅛@26¼. Foreign exchange was very firm for long sterling, with an increased business at $4 85¼@$4 85⅜ for bankers' bills classed as good to prime; at the close the market was generally cleared of all round amounts offering, and prime bills could not be bought in any considerable lots at less than $4 86. Demand sterling was not so strong as long bills, and sales were made at $4 89¾@$4 90. The asking rates of the bankers still remain at $4 86 and $4 90½ respectively. Commercial bills sell at about $4 84@$4 84½. The greater portion of the day's business in gold was done at 112 5-16@112 7-16. The opening and closing quotation was 112⅜, but the two extremes of the day were 112¼ and 112½. Cash gold was in good supply and the rates paid for carrying ranged from 1 to 5 ₱ cent. The exports of specie to-day aggregated $900,000. Of this $156,000 was in silver and the remainder gold coin. The Customs receipts to-day were $213,000. The payments by the Treasury for account of January interest to date amount to $9,540,000. The Assay Office to-day received one ton of silver. The movements in exchange and gold to-day attracted more than the usual attention from the fact that a prominent banking firm drawing bills on London were sellers of gold to the extent of about $2,000,000, the same firm having previously disposed of about $400,000 sterling, 60 days' bills, at $4 85¼@$4 85½. These operations, of course, produced comment from their magnitude, and the Gold Room speculators were somewhat at a loss to account for them. The bills sold were probably against some old railroad negotiation, or a new one for the renewal of some maturing bonds of a leading railroad corporation in Pennsylvania. In either case it makes very little difference, as the operation was one based on a legitimate business transaction between New-York and London. The gold sold against these bills was bought by a German broker's firm which usually transacts business for one or more of the most prominent German banking-houses, and the natural inference in the Gold Room was that the German bankers were buyers of gold, but whether this was the case, or some speculator on the bull side of gold was the real purchaser, did not transpire with the close of business.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

Gold receipts.....	$706,922 87
Gold payments.....	2,121,965 36
Gold balance.....	246,294,584 84
Currency receipts.....	516,486 85
Currency payments.....	904,513 55
Currency balance.....	44,409,193 42
Customs.....	213,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.....	1,270,800 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881.....	113⅜	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862.....	114¼	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867.....	118⅝	118⅝
American Gold.....	112⅛	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days.....		
	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 85½@$4
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	101½	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island.....	103⅜	102¾
Pacific Mail.....	34⅝	33⅝
St. Paul Common.....	38¾	38¼
St. Paul Preferred.....	58¾	58½
Western Union.....	77¾	76⅞
Union Pacific.....	36¾	36¼
Lake Shore.....	79¾	78⅜
Toledo and Wabash.....	20¼	19⅜
North-western Common.....	47⅞	46⅝
North-western Preferred.....	62¼	61⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna.....	106¾	106⅜
New Jersey Central.....	105½	105½
Panama.....	114½	114½
Erie.....	28⅞	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi.....	32	31⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	83	83
Harlem.....	128	128

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old.....	101¼	102
City 6s, new.....	104¾	103⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad.....	129	129¼
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	53⅜	53½
Philadelphia and Reading R. R..	54⅝	54¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	61⅜	61¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred.....	41	41⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad...	17⅜	18
Northern Central Railroad.....	33	33⅜
Lehigh Navigation.....	49⅜	49½
Lehigh Gold Loan.....	97½	97¾

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.* on Thursday.

The Bond Street Savings Bank announces *Six ₱ Cent.* interest on and after Jan. 18.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.*

The Lorillard Insurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.* on Thursday.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company on Wednesday declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.* This is the forty-fifth dividend of this old institution.

The seventy-ninth dividend of the United States Fire Insurance Company has been declared. It is a semi-annual one of *Eight ₱ Cent.*

The long-established and prosperous institution known as the Dime Savings Bank, which has never paid its depositors less than *Six ₱ Cent.*, have in preparation plans for a new building on Broadway and Thirty-second street. Its assets now exceed $11,000,000, and it has a surplus accumulation of over $1,000,000. Its securities are of a most substantial character, being largely made up of United States and New-York bonds. Its officers are all men of high standing and character, and in its list of Trustees are to be found the best names in the City. Up to this date it has opened over 100,000 accounts, and it paid more than half a million in the shape of interest to depositors last year.

Attention is called to the 7 3-10 ₱ cent. loan of the City of Cincinnati, $1,000,000 of which is offered for competitive bidding by the American Exchange National Bank. Bids will be received by that bank until noon, Saturday, (9th inst.,) and with the very limited amount of strictly first-class investments now offering, there can be no doubt that these bonds will be promptly subscribed for at a handsome premium.

Mr. J. C. Mersereau, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, has issued a handsome little volume giving a record of the gold transactions at the Exchange from 1862 to 1875.

The banking-house of J. B. Newcombe & Co. dissolved on the 1st inst., Mr. M. E. De Rivas retiring. A new firm has been established, consisting of J. B. Newcombe, who has been long and favorably known in Wall street, and Mr. Joseph Packard.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	52	Resin, bbls.....	504
Bees-wax, pks.....	4	Lard, tcs.....	3,046
Beans, bbls.....	152	Cut-meats, pks.....	2,369
Broom-corn, bales..	6	Pork, pks.....	1,092
Copper, bbls.....	46	Tobacco, hhds.....	619
Cotton, bales.....	3,008	Dressed Hogs, No....	414
Flour, bbls.....	13,545	Butter, pks.....	3,086
Meal, bbls.....	880	Cheese, pks.....	1,479
Meal, bags.....	704	Rice, pkts.....	70
Wheat, bushels.....	32,420	Sugar, hhds.....	202
Corn, bushels.....	84,600	Spelter, pcs.....	605
Oats, bushels.....	53,025	Stearine, pks.....	60
Malt, bushels.....	1,200	Skins, bales.....	6
Peas, bushels.....	300	Tea, pks.....	2
Seed, bags.....	648	Tallow, pks.....	111
Dried Fruit, pks.....	77	Tobacco, hhds.....	98
Hides, No.....	142	Tobacco, pks.....	237
Hides, bulls.....	874	Wool, bales.....	57
Oil, bbls.....	50	Whis'y, bbls.....	704
Leather, sides.....	4,780		

ASHES—Are in limited demand at $6 50 for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Firm on the basis of 30½c. @32c., for Yellow, with a fair inquiry noted.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but steady, including Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling slowly yet quoted about steady with Liverpool House Canuel quoted at $18 ₱ ton; Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumbe land Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite active, with a decline, prices to choice, quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c. gold.

COFFEE—Held firmly at former quotations, with a moderate demand noted; sales, 1,200 bags Rio, by the Cricket, at Baltimore, re orted at 18 15-16c., gold; 2,500 bags do., by the Templar, at do., on private terms, and, at New-Orleans, 4,800 bags, by the Esmeralda, also on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, and quoted up ¼c. ₱ lb., in sympathy with the further rise in options for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,419 bales, (of which 1,091 bales were placed on last evening,) including 125 bales to shippers, 1,329 bales to spinners, and 965 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been again quite extensive, and prices have been quoted stronger, influenced by the continued light arrivals at the ports, and the firmer and buoyant temper of the Liverpool market. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,300 bales, (of which 11,600 bales were on last evening, and 27,700 bales to-day,) with 9,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 14 31-32c.; February, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; March, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; May, 16 15-32c.@16⅝c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17c. August, 17 3-16c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 3-16c.@9-32c. ₱ lb., closing strong. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,008 bales, of which 617 bales were by railway and at all the shipping ports, 9,645 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	12¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Low Middling.....	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Middling.....	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling.....	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling Fair.....	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Fair.....	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been comparatively quiet on the basis of $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—There has been rather more call for supplies of the leading kinds at firm rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c. @30c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg. Stock comprises 4,000 quintals Dry Cod, 150 bbls. Pickled do., 600 bbls. Pickled Scale, 18,600 bbls. Mackerel, 500 quintals Hake and Pollock, 700 pks. Pickled Salmon, 6,000 bbls. Pickled Herring, and 28,000 bxs. Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite tame since our last, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, though no important changes were reported. The dealings have been almost wholly in a jobbing way. The sales since our last have been 9,300 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15, mostly at $3 90@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 60, mainly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $4 75@$7 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; poor to very good round-hooped Ohio at $4 75@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 85, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,000 bbls. Shipping stock, part City Mills, at the quoted rates.... Southern Flour dull, but quoted about as in our last; 675 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour steady; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal in fair request at unchanged rates; sales equal to 1,350 bbls., mainly Yellow Western.

FRUIT—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds, which have been held with firmness. We quote: New-Yorks, good to very choice, new, 3½c.@4c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 3@3½c.; Eastern, new, 3½c. @4c.; Western, new, 3½c.@4c.; Peelings, 12c.@ 25c.; Oils, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@ 50c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade in most kinds of stock has been on a limited scale, with values, however, ruling generally firm.

LEATHER—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, at steady rates. The stock here, though comparatively moderate, is well assorted. The export movement is moderately active.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in moderate request at unchanged quotations. Lake for early delivery quoted at 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 250,000 lbs....Copper products have been selling, in lots, at steady rates, with New sheathing quoted at 28c. Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....Iron has been generally inactive, and values, in most instances, have been unsettled and somewhat nominal; sales, 50 tons Eglinton and 100 tons No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$26; No. 1 do., $22@$24; Forge, $20@$23; English Bails, $38@$40 gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30. Wrought Scrap, $28@ $30 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $95@$70; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c. gold.

OILS—Lead has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90, and American at $6 15@$6 20, gold; ar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8½c....Spelter has been quite dull at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been in very limited demand at unaltered rates....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 12½c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb. Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Pig-tin has been quite moderately sought after, with Straits quoted at 22½c.; English at 21¾c.; Banca, refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 22½c.@22½c., gold....Tin Plates have been inactive. Sales 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 87@$10, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7@$7 62....Zinc has been comparatively dull on the basis of 9½c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, new crop, 400 bbls. good to very choice sold at 63c.@67c. ₱ gallon; nominal of otherwise very quiet.

NAILS—Have been inactive, and more or less nominal, since our last, on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull but steady, at $2 10@ $2 15 for Strained to Good Strained; sales, 360 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 40@$3....Tar and Pitch inactive at old prices....Spirits Turpentine in very moderate request at 36c. for merchantable; sales, 150 bbls.

OILS—Have been steady and quiet; City, in bags, quoted at $43 50@$44, gold; Western at $46 50@$47, currency.

PETROLEUM—In fair request, but the firmer views of hol

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LACES OF A RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

RICH FAMILY HEIRLOOMS VALUED AT $75,000—THEY ARE STOLEN ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY—SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY, AND THE SECOND TRIAL OF THE CASE.

The Russian Countess Olga De Maluta Fraloff visited this country in 1869 for the benefit of her health, under the advice of her physicians. She is the wife of Count Fraloff, who holds a high position in the Russian Army. She had in her possession rare laces, valued by her as heirlooms, and mostly made, as she claimed, on her ancestral estates. She considered them worth about $150,000; although their intrinsic or selling value was probably not more than half of that amount; but she "was born in them, married in them," and they had been worn by her ancestors and herself on so many memorable occasions, that they seemed to her like an inseparable portion of her patrimony. These laces had been worn by their owner at assemblages of rank and beauty in the principal cities of Europe, for the Countess was a great traveler, and the laces in Paris, which she visited on ten different occasions, were well known as one of the finest and rarest collections of obi specimens ever worn in that capital of fashion. On Nov. 4, 1869, while the Countess was journeying to Niagara Falls by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the trunks containing the laces were broken into shortly after the train left Albany, and the contents were stolen. Every effort by the detectives, and the offer of large rewards failed to effect the recovery of the prized laces. The loss almost killed the Countess, and she has never since fully recovered from the blow. She endeavored to obtain payment from the railroad company for her property, but the company would not admit that the theft was on account of negligence on the part of their employes. She brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $75,000, the claimed intrinsic value of the laces. The case was tried in April, 1872, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury as to the amount to be awarded plaintiff, eight of the jurors being in favor of awarding $75,000, two $2,000, and the other two $1,000. The laces consist of the finest "Old Regence Point," "Old English Point," "Point de Alencon," "Flemish," and other rare qualities. The case came on for retrial yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. Messrs. James W. Gerard and John M. Bowers appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Elliot F. Shepard and Frank N. Shepard for the railroad company. The plaintiff is now absent traveling in Africa, but her deposition, consisting of the evidence given by her on the previous trial, will be read. Evidence similar to that given on the former trial, proving the plaintiff's rank, and corroborative of her testimony respecting herself, will be given by Baron Charles R. Ostensacken and Waldemar De Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington. The retrial will probably last several days.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

REPORT ON THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION — NEW-YORK NOT LOSING HER COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

A special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday at the rooms of the board, No. 87 Wall street. Mr. William A. Booth presided. The Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals presented a petition for the disposal of the lateral canals, the improvement of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, and the lowering of the tolls. This petition, which is similar to the one circulated on the Produce Exchange, after some debate, was placed upon the table for signatures. A report was received from the Committee of Delegates appointed to represent the board at the Richmond Cheap Transportation Convention. In this document the committee take occasion to dissent from the opinion that New-York has been losing or is liable to lose her commercial supremacy through any of the temporary conveniences enjoyed by other cities. They conclude by recommending a thorough organization of the business interests of the Metropolis, with a view to the improvement of the advantages which the City has always enjoyed. A debate of some length followed upon the acceptance of the report, which was at length unanimously adopted. A resolution was passed thanking the committee for this expression of their views, and ordering that their expenses on the trip to Richmond and return be paid out of the treasury of the board. The report of the committee was ordered to be printed. The board then adjourned.

THE MANGIN MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of the boy John Mangin, who was shot during a drunken brawl on Christmas morning. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES, from the history of the case published at the time, that young Mangin left home on Thursday, Dec. 24, and was found lying on the stoop of his residence, No. 362 West Fifty-third street, on the following morning by his father. He had been shot in the back, and died from the wound so received, on Christmas Day. An investigation made by Detective Lavelle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, showed that on Thursday night Mangin had engaged in a drunken debauch in a saloon kept by John Fink, at the corner of Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, in company with Thomas Cochrane, of No. 39 West Fifty-third street, and Alexander Dinan, of No. 781 Eleventh avenue. These persons were arrested on suspicion of having shot Mangin, and were present at the inquest yesterday as prisoners. The evidence submitted was of the vaguest character, and the jury were compelled to render a verdict of death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of some person unknown. A reconsideration and trial of both Cochrane and Dinan be detained for further investigation. Coroner Woltman declined to hold them in default of $300 bail. Cochrane was failed out, and Dinan was sent to the House of Detention.

THE MAYOR MAKES NO CHARGES AGAINST THE CONTROLLER.

The City Hall was full of Democratic politicians yesterday. They were attracted by a report that the Mayor would make changes in the various departments, and they were anxious to have their names enrolled as candidates for the most available places within his gift. But they were doomed to disappointment. Every attempt to gain access to the Mayor's sanctum failed. Others, who claimed to have personal business to transact, were informed that the Mayor was too much engaged to see them. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the door of the waiting-room was locked, but the disappointed visitors lingered. Controller Green had a long interview with the Mayor during the day, but its character is not known. The Mayor is said to have been somewhat annoyed at the rumor that Gov. Tilden was about to remove the Controller, and his private secretary, Col. Harrison, attempted to trace the report to its source. He heard that it originated in the Finance Department, but he said that he knew nothing further about it, and that the Mayor had preferred no charges whatever against the Chief of the Finance Department.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF A LETTER-BOX.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, saw two colored men robbing a lamp-post letter-box at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, from which they had wrenched the padlock with a claw-hammer. He attempted to arrest the men, when one ran away and escaped, dropping several letters. The other one was captured, and three letters, one containing $50, were found in his possession. He gave his name as William Walker, and said he was nineteen years old. The name of the man who escaped could not be ascertained, and the prisoner denied knowing it. Walker admitted his guilt, but said that his companion wrenched off the lock. He said that this other man, of whom he gave a description, had written a letter for a friend, who had inclosed $50 in the letter and deposited it in the letter-box, and that the object in breaking the lock was to get this letter. Walker was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and held in default of $1,000 bail for examination on Friday. If Walker is convicted, Officer Quigley will be entitled to the standing reward of $250 offered by the Government for arrests and convictions of this character.

A VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Mr. Edward L. Donnelly, has tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Charities to Mayor Wickham; but under the charter he is required to retain the position until his successor is appointed. It is said that he is anxious to have Mr. Dennis Donohue, a silk importer and a member of the Manhattan Club, selected to fill the vacancy, but that the Mayor's favorite is Mr. Arthur Leary. The Mayor's Secretary stated that no appointment had yet been made.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

The Fire Commissioners, against whom charges have been preferred, are to have a hearing before Mayor Wickham at noon to-day. A TIMES reporter applied yesterday to Col. Harrison, the Mayor's Secretary, for a copy of the charges, but he declined, on the ground that the Mayor, at the request of the Commissioners, had decided not to give them for publication unless in connection with their defense.

STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Emigrant Society held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Reports were submitted showing that during the past month 1,695 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, 835 less than during the month of December last year. The whole number of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the past year amounted to 44,981, a falling off of 56,919, compared with the year previous. The Relief Committee of the society during the past month expended $1,761 in aid of German immigrants in destitute circumstances, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month, in addition to a balance of $1,385 held for the same purpose.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PROSPECT PARK LAND TAX.

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE FROM THREE WARDS—HEAVY BURDENS UPON THE ASSESSED DISTRICT WHICH THE WHOLE CITY SHOULD SHARE—OUTLINE OF THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED.

Petitions are now in circulation in the Brooklyn Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Wards to the Legislature against the act by which the assessment for the payment of the land purchased by the City of Brooklyn, and known as Prospect Park, was laid only upon an area bounded by a line four thousand feet distant from the exterior line of the Park. The petitions have already received a very large number of signatures. More than 20,000 people are directly interested in the assessment. It is claimed that one-twentieth of the whole assessment is payable now, and that such of the "small owners" as are not taxed more than $20 are required to pay their full assessment now. The special grounds of complaint are, that Prospect Park is a public park by which the entire city is benefited; that the title deeds to it vest in the City an absolute estate; that the City could sell it without feeling bound to return any portion of the money for which the three wards named have been assessed; that the section upon which the special assessment has been levied is not, as a matter of fact, so greatly benefited by its contiguity to the park, as to justify the levy of a special assessment upon it; that the section levied is comparatively poor, and that the tax, as now levied, is a burden which, if payment be enforced, will oblige a large number of "small owners," of limited means, to sacrifice their homes.

In addition to these causes, the larger and smaller property-owners alike aver that they have had for years, and now have, many causes for taxation, applying peculiarly and only to the same area, which have greatly burdened their possessions. The very large area known as the marshland, and other large portions usually called the sunken-lot districts have been of great detriment to them. The uninviting hills also have their effect in the same direction, and the long line of salt marshes which disfigure the more depressed locality both Winter and Summer have been declared the cause of malarial diseases, and the expense attending the effort to render this area more healthy has been very large. The sunken lot district is now about one square mile in extent, though only a few years ago it was fully twice as large. This marsh was formerly known as "The Meadows," through which a creek ran in place of the present canal. In the part of the sunken lot district which has now been reclaimed, the building of the street lines up to the grade greatly impeded drainage, thereby causing a very large expenditure for sewerage, which might otherwise have been deferred a few years. In making these later improvements, the lowlands, from North to Butler street, were completely beamed in; the little ponds were inclosed by the street elevations, and no outlets were left for the water. When the evil which followed this method of improvement came to be appreciated by the authorities, it was deemed best to fill in the ponds with ashes and garbage from the City of New-York; but the cure was soon found to be as bad as the disease, and a more cleanly and costly plan was adopted. During this change of plan, more than one hundred acres of lots were reclaimed, involving a very large increase in their cost.

All these needed but costly improvements of public and private enterprise have, it is shown, placed very heavy burdens upon land the reclaiming of which was necessary to the public health, but from which no compensating pecuniary return is expected until the district shall have been thickly populated. For these reasons the people in the district assessed are demanding the repeal of the act, and the substitution therefor of one which shall place the cost for the land upon the whole city. This desire has not been lessened by the publication of the fact that the town of Flatbush has been relieved by the courts from payment of such portion of the assessment as had been placed upon it, and the Citizens' Association will bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature at an early day.

CONFESSION OF A MAIL-BAG ROBBER.

Samuel Woodward, aged seventeen, the eldest of the three boys committed on Tuesday by Commissioner Shields for robbing mail-bags, confessed subsequently to his commitment that he had been robbing the mail for about eight months, stealing an average of $30 per day. Only $39 was found in his possession at the time of his arrest, and he said he had spent all the rest of his ill-gotten gains. He had squandered most of the money, and he expressed great sorrow for a "young lady" living on Seventh avenue, near Twenty-third street, because Special Agent Sharretts had taken from her a handsome blue silk dress, a stylish opera cloak and overshoes, presented to her by Woodward, and which he admitted had been purchased by him with stolen money. An effort is being made to recover a pair of bracelets, costing $17, presented by Woodward to "a young lady in a confectionery store in Grand street."

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Officers Regan and Hogan, of the Sixth Precinct, came into the Tombs Police Court yesterday, the former carrying a child two days old, while Hogan supported the helpless mother of the babe. The mother and child had been found lying in the street, the woman in an insensible state of inebriation, and the child nearly dead from exposure and lack of proper nourishment. The mother gave her name as Mary Carey, and said she had no home. Justice Smith directed that the mother and child should be cared for by Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the Tombs, and when they have recovered strength they will be sent to the Almshouse.

JOHN KELLY'S WILL.

John Kelly died leaving an estate valued at about $5,000, and his will, of which the following is the principal part, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court:

"to Berney Buyrone whom I bequeath $500. five Hundred dollers he in my sister sau to mi Brathe tem 30 Pounds to my sister Mary I give one Hunired Dilleors all the rest of my Property to the sisters of Charitible."

The three sisters of the testator now contest the will on the grounds that the testator was unduly influenced, and was of unsound mind when making the will.

A SWINDLING INSURANCE AGENT.

Louis Klopsch, accused of swindling Herman Selheim, of No. 135 Clinton street, out of $1,105, was before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. He represented himself as agent for the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, and collected the money for premiums, giving in return a receipt of the company, which was pronounced a forgery. There are several other charges against him, and as he waived examination he was held to answer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

PROPOSALS.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 11, 1875, for HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

5,500 TONS COAL.—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI
Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874..... $9,590,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about.. 16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at..... 20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was..... 180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

STOCKS
OF THE
City of New-York.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.
Other choice Municipal investments.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.
THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, and by the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.
The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgage shall be taken by said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.
V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau. R. Schell, Bway, cor. 16th st.
Thos. A. Davies, 67 5th av. Joseph Rosenbaum, 171 Mulberry.
A. Belmont, 19 Nassau st. C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Jos. Seligman, 21 Broad st. C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 W'th
Jas. S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st. H. M. Taber, 30 Beaver st.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad st. A. S. Barnes, 111 William st.
Steph. N. Meyer, 36 Cedar st. Wm. Walker, 16 Wall st.
John H. Watson, 291 B'way. G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 305 Pearl st. R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't. GEO. A. DAVIES, V. Pres't.
H. E. DAVIES, 120 B'way, Counsel. WM. L. CLY, Sec'y.

AGENCY OF
OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, as lessee of the said Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. F. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK.
JANUARY, 1875.
ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of $15,381,575.....	$4,994,172 67
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral).....	55,845 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)	1,020,000 00
New-York City and County seven per cent. bonds, registered, (at par).....	1,650,000 00
Brooklyn City seven per cent. bonds, (par).....	750,000 00
Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, (par).	700,000 00
Rochester City seven per cent. bonds, (par).....	100,000 00
Stephentown seven per cent bonds, (par)	10,000 00
Banking-house, (cost).....	125,580 00
Real estate, new location, Broadway, 32d st. and 6th av.....	275,000 00
Deposits in banks and trust company..	883,534 90
Cash in vault.....	75,217 13
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value.....	446,687 75
Total.....	$11,085,997 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal.....	$9,798,597 91
Six months' interest, to Jan. 1, 1875.....	271,737 22—10,070,335 13
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund....	$1,015,662 32
Amount of interest credited depositors last year,	$533,231 02.

Total number of accounts opened to date, 109,664.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST., CORNER LAIGHT.

OFFICERS:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN C. JOHNSON,
Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, THEO. S. ARMOUR,
Treasurer. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, HIRAM H. NAZRO,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, B. L. SOLOMON,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
JOHN CREIGHTON, WM. H. LOCKE,
SILAS B. DUTCHER, FRANCIS BOSSNEAU, Jr.,
WM. S. FOGG, WILLIAM WAKE,
MALTBY G. LANE, RICHARD M. NICHOLS,
AARON CLOSE, FRANK G. GREEN,
SILLICK SEAMAN, THOS. FLOYD-JONES,
WM. F. MEMMINGWAY, CLINTON B. BRUSH,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, EDWARD E. POOR,
JAMES BEVERIDGE, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, WM. LIVINGSTON,
GARRET E. WISANTS, HENRY REEVE,
JOHN MACK, CHARLES A. COLBY,
ALFRED B. DARLING, WILLIAM C. MILLER,
ANDREW J. WOOD. JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Dividends declared semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY, and carried to the credit of each depositor, where the amount stands as a deposit, and, if not withdrawn, is entitled to interest, the same as a deposit of cash.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.
Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Dec. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71½ Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. McHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADES' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ASTH'NY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

E. D. RANDOLPH, } BANKING-HOUSE OF
H. W. BICKLEY. } EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 6 Wall st., N. Y. Jan. 1, 1875.

WE THIS DAY OPEN A HOUSE IN PHILAdelphia under the name of RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & Co., which will also be the title of the New-York house from this date. Mr. WM. J. BLACK is admitted to an interest in the firm.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
No. 470 Broadway, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CANTON COMPANY.—THE JAN. 1, 1875, COUpons from the Canton Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Brown, Brothers & Co., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE ANNAPOLIS AND Elk Ridge Railroad Company due 1st January, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 106 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the Consolidated Bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given, by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 73 Broadway and No. 7 New st.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1874.

100TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
JAN. 5, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN D. MACINTYRE was appointed Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra d